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Wednesday, March, 13, 1974
Phalguna 22, 1895 (Saka)

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(Tenth Session)

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LOK SABHA

Wednesday, March 13, 1974/Phalguna 22, 1895 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Inscription of 'Satyameva Jayate' below the National Emblem

*281. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is obligatory that the words 'Satyameva Jayate' must be inscribed below the national emblem, wherever the emblem is used;

(b) if so, whether absence of the words 'Satyameva Jayate' from the currency notes and postal stamps on which national emblem is displayed constitutes a violation of the provisions regarding the national emblem; and

(c) if so, what steps are taken to prevent such violations?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) The motto 'Satyameva Jayate' is part of the National Emblem and has to be reproduced when the entire Emblem is used. However, because of technical difficulties, the instructions also provide that the Emblem may be used on coins, currency notes, promissory notes and postal stamps with such modifications as may be necessary.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, from the first part of the reply that has been given by the hon. Minister, it becomes absolutely clear that 'Satyameva Jayate' is an integral part of the entire National Emblem. But then he is trying to take shelter under the latter part of the answer in which he says "However, because of technical difficulties, the instructions also provide that the Emblem may be used on coins, currency notes," etc. "with such modifications as may be necessary." It is very clear that if it is an integral part and if technical difficulties are there, and if there are any modifications the modifications have to be only marginal modifications keeping intact the core of the National Emblem. Therefore, does the Government consider the inscription 'Satyameva Jayate' as a marginal phenomenon in the entire National Emblem and, therefore, due to technical difficulties, if any portion of the National Emblem is to be removed or dropped, do they feel that this inscription 'Satyameva Jayate' could be removed? The Minister has made a reference to the instructions that have been issued. I would like to know what are those instructions whether they have been codified; they may be made available to us.

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: The instructions have been issued long back, and they are contained in the official publication entitled "Orders relating to the State Emblem of India." Under section 8 of these orders it has been mentioned that the State Emblem may be used on coins, currency notes, promissory notes and postal stamps with such modifications as may be considered necessary by the mint or the press. Under this section the Emblem has been used in coins. currency notes, promissory notes, etc., with such modifications as advised by the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Communications.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: You ave not replied to the first part. Do ou not consider Satyameva Jayate as an important part of the National Emblem? Do you consider the removal of that as just a marginal change due to a technical difficulty?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT): We do not regard it as marginal or of secondary importance; it is am important part, as important a part as the other parts of the Emblem. It is not merely a slogan, it is a motto to which our Party is wedded.

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO JOSHI It is not the party, it is the country that is wedded to this motto.

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: That is right. I meant that my party is more wedded to that motto than any other party and I am quite proud of it ... (*Interruptions*) There is a brief history behind it. Immediately after the British regime ended here, you will remember that all the coins circulating here carried picture of the king; and it became necessary to change it. Till that time Satyameva Jayate had not become part of the Emblem. Asoka Chakra as it was then immediately replaced the picture of the king in coins and some other official matters. Subsequently, in 1949, this was added to the Emblem. Thereafter when this matter went to the technical experts for printing notes and embossing on the coins etc., it was gone into in sufficient detail. Certain problems then arose and this modifying order was issued only in respect of certain matters, not in other matters at all. Use in stationery, design official seal display on vehicles, display in public buildings etc.—it is the same. The State Emblem may be used on publications issued and films produced by the Government; but here it is as it is. In coins, currency notes, promissory notes etc. it may be used with such modifications as may be considered necessary by the mint or the press. Only in this refard there is this modification. There are other things. Medals, Sanads instituted by the Government, invitation cards for State functions, new year greeting cards sent by Indian Missions abroad—in respect of these it is the same. Crockery, cutlery used in Rashtrapati Bhavan, Raj Bhavans etc.—here also it is the same That is to say in all other respects the entire thing should be there.. (*Interruptions*) I have not completed my submission. So, this modification was made in 1949 in regard to that and they were permitted due to certain reasons. In every other respect, the whole of the Emblem has to be used. That is the point I wanted to explain

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE: I would like to ask my second supplementary question. Sir, he has quoted the instructions and he has said that according to the instructions it is permissible to drop any portion of the national emblem if there are technical difficulties, and on that ground, he has justified the disappearance of the inscription from postal stamps, coins etc. I would like to know from him whether one of the additional reasons why these instructions are followed is, that on the ten rupee and hundred rupee notes, there is an assurance 'I promise to pay'. Is it a fact that because the value of the rupee has dwindled, giving that assurance is really a breach of truth and to stand by truth, you have dropped 'Satyameva Jayate"?

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: It is a poor joke. I refuse to take notice of it.

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : जो प्रश्न हमारे सामने आया है, उसका बहुत बड़ा महत्व है। यह सही है कि सांस्कृतिक और ऐतिहासिक चेतना हम में से धीरे धीरे लुप्त होती चली जा रही है। माननीय सदस्य ने "सत्यमेव

जयते" की ओर जो ध्यान दिलाया है, वह बिल्कुल सही है। नियम के अनुसार जहां भी राष्ट्रीय चिह्न रहेगा, उस के नीचे "सत्यमेव जयते" लिखा रहना चाहिए। यह भारत सरकार की 1973-74 की पुस्तिका में दिखला रहा हूं। मननीय सदस्य ने ठीक ही कहा है कि सौ रुपये के नोट पर, या किसी भी नोट पर, "सत्यमेव जयते" नही लिखा हुआ है। इस बात की मांग की जाती है कि सरकार सौ रुपये और दस रुपये के नोटो का चलन बन्द कर दे, ताकि मुद्रा स्फीति ख़त्म हो। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या सरकार महीने, दो महीने या तीन महीने के अन्दर ऐसी आज्ञा प्रसारित करेगी कि जिन चीजों पर राष्ट्रीय चिह्न के नीचे "सत्यमेव जयते" नही लिखा हुआ है, वहां इन शब्दों को लिखा जाये, और चूंकि सौ रुपये और दस रुपये के नोटों पर "सत्यमेव जयते" नही लिखा हुआ है, इसलिए क्या वह उन नोटों को रद्द कर देगी, ताकि देश में मुद्रा-स्फीति को ख़त्म करने में मदद मिल सके।

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: Sir, this question was referred to the Ministry of Finance and the then Deputy Prime Minister and the Minister of Finance assured the House that he would consider the question further. Later on, this question was considered in detail in the Ministry of Finance and because the addition of the motto 'Satyameva Jayate' in the printed portion would tend to increase the lettering, it was found not feasible to include it. This was the opinion of the Ministry of Finance and we had to accept it.

SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE: Cost factor was the reason.

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि नोटो पर इन शब्दों के लिए जगह नहीं है। मैं समझता हूं कि यह कोई सन्तोषजनक उत्तर नहीं है। नोटों पर "सत्यमेव जयते" मुद्रित करवाया जा सकता है।

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : मंत्री महोदय ने यह स्वीकार किया है कि "सत्यमेव जयते" राष्ट्रीय चिह्न का अविभाज्य अंग है। बाद में उन्होंने कहा कि कुछ तकनीकी कठिनाइयों की वजह से नोटों आदि के सम्बन्ध में इसको स्वीकार नहीं किया गया है। मंत्री महोदय ने जो तकनीकी कठिनाई बताई है, अर्थात् नोट पर जगह कम है, वह गले के नीचे नहीं उतरती है। नोटों पर सब भाषाओं में "दस रुपये" या "सौ रुपये" लिखा हुआ है। अगर शब्द ज्यादा हो जाते है, तो अक्षरों को छोटा किया जा सकता है। इस देश में एक चावल के दाने पर गीता लिखने वाले मौजूद हैं, और सरकार कहती है कि नोटों पर "सत्यमेव जयते" भी नहीं लिखा जा सकता है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि जब "सत्यमेव जयते" शब्द हमारे राष्ट्रीय चिह्न का अविभाज्य अंग है, तो क्या सरकार उसको नोटों पर लिखवाने की व्यवस्था करेगी।

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: I have already replied to this question. This was considered in detail in the Ministry of Finance and they found it not feasible to include this motto 'Satyameva Jayate' because of too much lettering involved.

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : जब नोट पर कई भाषाओं में "दस रुपये" या "सौ रुपये" नहीं लिखा हुआ है, तो क्या उस पर "सत्यमेव जयते" लिखा जा सकता है? मंत्री महोदय "सत्यमेव जयते" के बारे में झूठ बात बोलें, तो कैसे काम चलेगा?

SHRI D. D. DESAI: Mahatma Gandhi had equated Satya with God. Is Satyameva Jayate now being used was by way of slogan, or decoration, or is it a national policy to be strictly adhered to?

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: As the hon. Members are aware, the Asoka Pillar was taken from the Sarnath Temple. Satyameva Jayate was taken from the Upnishads and, later on, it was added as a part of the national emblem. But the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Communications did not agree

with the proposal of the Home Ministry. They have said that there are some technical difficulties in introducing this motto in the currency notes, coins and stamps.

SHRI D. D. DESAI: The reply is entirely different from the question. I asked wheher this is by way of decoration or as a slogan, or is it national policy which would be strictly adhered to.

MR. SPEAKER: I am sorry, this question is not very relevant.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I would like to put it this way. I think it is obvious that the matter was not given that consideraiion that should have been given, because the reply says that there is no place for lettering on notes. I can understand that in the case of coins there may be some difficulty, but not on notes. If you look at the emblem, there is plenty of space in the emblem where Satyameva Jayate could be printed. I would request the Government to consider seriously whether this is feasible or not. To my mind it is quite feasible.

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: At that time it was not merely a question of notes. There are coins, for instance, very small coins. So, it has to be given in a very small size which would hardly be readable. The whole purpose of putting something anywhere is that it should be legible and one should be able to know what it is all about.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Therefore, will you consider whether for the notes etc. it is possible?

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: So far as the notes are concerned, the position is different. That could be examined.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Is it not a fact that they have removed Satyameva Jayate from the national emblem because they fear that if truth wins, Satyameva Jayate, what will happen to them?

MR. SPEAKER: It is not a supplementary. Shri R. S. Pandey.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Sir, they have not replied to my question.

MR. SPEAKER: I am sorry. You are not asking for information, you are asking for opinion.

श्री राम सहाय पांडे : "सत्यमेव जयते" कोई स्लोगन नहीं है, यह एक ऋचा है। सत्य की विजय हो, यह कामना है। मैं आपका ध्यान इस बात की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूं कि सैंट्रल हाल—केन्द्रीय कक्ष— के मुख्य द्वार पर "सत्यमेव जयते" लिखा हुआ है, लेकिन जितनी गप्पें वहां होती हैं और यहीं नहीं होती हैं। सरकार ने यह अच्छा किया कि नोटों से "सत्यमेव जयते" हटा दिया। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि "सत्यमेव जयते" जिस उद्देश्य, अभिप्राय और कल्पना से जहां भी लिखा हुआ है, क्या उसका कोई मनोवैज्ञानिक, साईकालोजीकल, प्रभाव हुआ है, या केवल लिखा ही लिखा है।

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Samar Guha.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: That should be the last supplementary.

MR. SPEAKER: I think he will not stop till the end.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: When he speaks, truth will triumph.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I want to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government have defined the meaning of the word "Satya" or "truth" so that it may be translated into action, practically and realistically, by the Government itself, by the Government officers and the public at large, and if so, what is the practical meaning of the words 'Satyameva Jayate'

MR. SPEAKER: It is not a question of defining it. It is a question of printing it.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Printing for what purpose? Not for decorative purpose.

MR. SPEAKER: It is a simple question as to why it is not printed on the notes. So far as its definition is concerned, you put a separate question.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: What is the purpose of printing? Why do you disallow this question? Let the Government answer it.

MR. SPEAKER: It is not a relevant question.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: It is a national motto which should be understood.

MR. SPEAKER: I do not understand why you do not sit down.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: This is a national motto I want to know the meaning of it.

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: The expression is defined; it carries the dictionary meaning.

Limited scope to build paper plants in India by Technicians and Industries

*284. **SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian technicians and industrialists do not get any scope and opportunity to build paper plants in India and hence they go outside the country to set up such an industry, even when India is suffering the most for lack of newsprint and other varieties of paper; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. B. RANA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE: The hon. Minister's reply is: No Sir; does not arise.

The fact is that a number of Indian technicians finding no scope in India have gone to other countries and worked for setting up industries there. This is what the P.T.I. news-item appearing in the "Hindustan Times" dated 16th January, 1974, from Nairobi says:

> "About 200 Indian technicians working round the clock are giving final touches to Kenya's biggest investment project since independence,—the £ 17 million Pan African Paper Mills".

Had these Indian technicians got some scope in India, they could have built up a paper plant here. There is an acute shortage of newsprint in the country. We want more paper mills in India. I want to know from the hon. Minister whether the services of those technicians could have been utilised in India for setting up a paper plant here in view of the shortage of newsprint in the country.

SHRI M. B. RANA: There are 63 paper mills and 1 newsprint plant in operation in the country There are also 30 small paper units some of which have been set up by the technicians. It is only the surplus technicians who are allowed on certain terms to go abroad.

SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE: wanted to know whether those technicians could have been utilised for setting up a paper plant here.

MR. SPEAKER: His question is very simple. Whether these technicians could have been utilised here?

SHRI M. B. RANA: They are surplus people.

SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE: In view of the shortage of newsprint in the country, we have to utilise all resources both public and private. But here is the news report. Let him say that it is incorrect or he must reply why the Oriental Paper Mills has opened a branch in Kenya and set up a paper mill there.

SHRI M. B. RANA: Orient Paper Mills were allowed to open a branch in Kenya. The policy is to encourage Indian entrepreneurs in a limited way to set up industrial joint ventures abroad by contribution of indigenous machinery, equipment and technical know-how towards their share of equity capital.

SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE: Will the hon Minister tell us whether the technical know-how is present in the country and whether raw materials for producing newsprint and paper are available in the country, and if so—if the raw materials are available and the technical know-how is also available—what was the necessity to send these boys outside to set up paper plants outside and not in our country?

SHRI M. B. RANA: As I explained a little while ago the policy is to encourage Indian entrepreneurs in a limited way to set up industrial joint ventures abroad. That is why they were allowed to go out and start paper mills outside.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: The present requirement of paper in our country is 1.1 million tonnes, and we are manufacturing at present only 0.8 million tonnes. This is the crux of the problem of paper shortage in our country. Very recently, a report has come out from the National Research and Development Corporation that paper can be manufactured even from jute sticks. This has however, not been tried vigorously on a manufacturing scale. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the technicians and experts in paper technology in the country will be given incentives to start manufacturing paper from jute sticks as has been developed recently by the National Research and Development Corporation.

SHRI M. B RANA: It is a suggestion for action.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: It is a fact that there is shortage of newsprint and paper in the country. I presume, therefore, that it is Government's policy to give freely licences for establishing additional plants and for expanding the existing plants in the country. If that is so, have permissions been given for starting new plants and are new plants under construction? Because, he has used the expression that only surplus technicians have gone there. That means a great many plants are under construction here. Would he enlighten us as to whether is the case? Therefore, my question is whether it is the Government's policy to give licences freely to establish new plants for producing paper and newsprint or expand the existing plants, and if so, how many plants are now under construction or expansion.

SHRI M. B. RANA: For newsprint, we have the Nepa mills in Nepanagar. We are expanding in Kerala also.

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): May I supplement to the information given by my colleague? The Nepa newsprint factory has been substantially expanded. The production has gone up. We are opening the next stage of production which will be double the installed capacity which is now 75,000 tonnes. The work on the Kerala project has already been taken in hand. Its installed capacity will be 80,000 tonnes and it will be slightly functional by 1976-77. Other newsprint factories which are now being planned for Assam will come up, I hope, very soon. In the private sector, one newsprint factory in Himachal Pradesh is now in the advanced stage of project report.

So far as paper is concerned, the policy of the Government of India has been to permit expansion. That is why the West Coast Paper Mills has been permitted to expand. Also new factories in the public sector are coming up in Assam, Nagaland and also we are thinking of other areas and we hope that in the next two to three years we will get the better of the present situation

Assistance to Unemployed Engineers and Technicians in Gujarat

†

***285 SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:**
SHRI D. P. JADEJA:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the financial assistance given to the unemployed engineers and technicians in the State of Gujarat for the years 1972-73 and 1973-74 (upto December, 1973); and

(b) the year-wise allocation for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b). Besides various Plan programmes and programmes of the State Financial Corporation, State Industrial Development Corporation etc., several special schemes were launched from time to time during the Fourth Five Year Plan to provide employment opportunities, among others, to the unemployed engineers and technicians. These are: (i) Programme for Educated Unemployed started in 1971-72, (ii) Special Employment Programme started in 1972-73, and (iii) Half-a-Million Jobs Programme for Educated Unemployed initiated in 1973-74. These schemes were implemented in the State of Gujarat also. The actual figures of financial assistance given to the unemployed engineers and technicians in the State of Gujarat for the years 1972-73 and 1973-74 under various schemes are not available. The allocations made for the special schemes which *inter alia* have employment potential for engineers and technicians to the State of Gujarat for these years are given below:

Programme-wise:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Programme for Educated Unemployed including engineers and technicians (started on 1971-72)	Special Employment Programme for States and Union Territories (started in 1972-73)	Half-a-million Jobs Programme (started in 1973-74)
1	2	3	4
1972-73	236 46	131 00	
1973-74	194 76	111 59	320 27***

Footnotes:

***Out of the total allocation of Rs 320 27 lakhs an amount of Rs. 69 59 lakhs is likely to be spent on schemes of training and subsidized employment to engineers and technicians (i.e. ITI Certificate Holders & Technical Diploma Holders) directly; on addition, self-employment ventures would also given substantial employment to technical personnel.

श्री ग्ररविन्द एम० पटेल : ग्रध्यक्ष जी मुझे लगता हैं कि जो उत्तर मंत्री महोदय ने दिया है उसमें शायद गलती हो गई है। मेरे सवाल का उत्तर नहीं ग्राया। मैंन गुजरात के बारे में जानना चाहा था कि फ़ाइनेंशियल ग्रसिस्टेंस तकनीशियनों ग्रौर इंजीनियर्स को कितनी दी गई है? लेकिन उन्होंने सारे भारत के ग्रांकड़े दिये हैं ग्रौर जो मैंने पूछा है उसके ग्रांकड़े सरकार के पास उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। इतने दिनों के बाद भी ग्रांकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हुए हैं तो कितने समय मे उनको उपलब्ध करके मुझ को पहुंचाने की कृपा करेंगे?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: The statement mentions the figures for Gujarat and not for the whole of the country.

It has been stated there that the specific figures regarding assistance to engineers are not available except one figure from these programmes of 1973-74, that is, the Half-a-Million Job Programme where Rs. 69.59 lakhs were spent on schemes of training and subsidized employment to engineers and technicians. I have mentioned in my reply that so far as these employment programmes are concerned, they do cover engineers, technicians and diploma-holders and all the schemes mentioned in my statement are schemes for Gujarat, not for the whole country.

श्री ग्ररविन्द एम० पटेल : लेकिन मल प्रश्न का उत्तर तो है ही नहीं।

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: I have given the reply in my statement.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: The hon. Minister has just now said that the statement gives figures with regard to Gujarat. But, if he kindly reads the statement himself in the column under the heading 'Special Employment Programme for States and Union Territories", Gujarat is not mentioned separately. Sir, how are we to ask questions before he first gives a clear answer?

My question is: if the Government of India take time in getting information about 1972-73 and 1973-74, are we to understand there is no government functioning in Gujarat since 1972?

Secondly, is it not also a fact that a number of engineers and other people *viz.*, technocrats or a small entrepreneurial class have been demanding greater assistance not only in terms of finance but also in terms of expertise but that they are denied such assistance? What is the Government's answer to these two questions?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: I would like to draw the attention of this House to the specific question. The question is about the financial assistance given to the unemployed engineers and technicians in the State of Gujarat for the years 1972-73 and 1973-74. In my reply I have said that it is not possible for us because these figures are not available.... (*Interruptions*). After requesting the State Government, if the figures are not coming forward, at the most I can request the State again...(*Interruptions*). I will again try. I can assure the House. I have got my record. We requested the State Government to send us the figures but they are not available. No sooner they are available we will place them before the House.

SHRI D. D. DESAI: There is acute unemployment in the country and this is increasing. There is a shortfall gap in the spending with regard to the allocations made for educated unemployed programme and it is seen that this programme is falling behind the target. Would the Government consider accelerating the pace of the programmes to be undertaken by the States and the Centre...

MR. SPEAKER: The question given was about the factual information. Mr. Desai, the question asked was for factual information, for the financial assistance given to the unemployed, etc.

SHRI D. D. DESAI: That is lying unutilised.

MR. SPEAKER: You are adding much more to that.

SHRI D. D. DESAI: I just want to know about this. Large number of unutilised funds are there for unemployed programmes. Would that be utilised by the public sector and also by private agencies.....

MR. SPEAKER: No please. Unfortunately it does not arise out of the main question.

Acceptance of resignation tendered by Dr. B. S. Minhas, Member, Planning Commission

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*286. SHRI D. D. DESAI:
SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government have accepted the resignation of Dr. B. S. Minhas, Member of the Planning Commission; and

(b) if so, whether Government have given any weightage to his warnings on the Fifth Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Draft Fifth Five Year Plan was finalized after giving a very careful consideration to the views expressed by Dr. B. S. Minhas.

SHRI D. D. DESAI: The Fifth Plan is underplaying agriculture although over 70 per cent of our country's labour force is employed in agricultural side and nearly 50 per cent of national income is from agriculture. Would not the Government consider and make higher allocation for agriculture? Dr. Minhas has used an expression which I reproduce. He blamed 'brokers of Soviet thought' for underplaying agriculture in Indian Planning I am asking this because agriculture has got a very poor allocation and without improving agriculture we cannot feed our vast population and add income to low income people. Small allocation for agriculture is vitally affecting the rural population and the poorest sectors of our economy.

MR. SPEAKER: Your question was a simple question. You asked in general and the reply was given in general terms.

SHRI D. D. DESAI: Has the Ministry or the Government taken into account the views of Dr. Minhas? One of the views was that agriculture should have higher allocation.

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI D. P. DHAR): The reference to which the hon. Member made reference, namely the alleged remarks made by Dr. Minhas does not find any place in the views which he expressed during the course of long discussions in the Planning Commission or in the note which the submitted to the Chairman of the Planning Commission along with his resignation, amely, that the policies of agricultural development in our country were being influenced by Soviet thought. As I had occasion on an earlier sitting of the House, I submitted, this is an imputation which we totally deny. As I have indicated, this is an invitation which was utilised by an economist of the stature of Dr. Minhas. As regards the second part of the question, I would submit that it is not true. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: It is highly objectionable that a Member of the Planning Commission should have been referred in such a manner. There is a difference of opinion (*Iterruptions*).

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Taking advantage of this note, he has made adverse comments. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Dr. Minhas is not here to reply to the Minister. It is highly objectionable. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI D. P. DHAR: I would submit that as far as the second part of the question is concerned, there is no intention that the investments in the agricultural sector should, in any way, be lowered. As a matter of fact, we have provided, within the perimeters permitted by the Plan and resources, 4.8 per cent growth rate in the agricultural sector. We are considering the possibilities of increasing this growth rate in agriculture. These possibilities are still under consideration. But, we think that under the present circumstances, the growth rate of 4.7 per cent, as envisaged in the Plan, is adequate.

SHRI D. D. DESAI: In the agricultural sector, the people employed have got the lowest income which is known to the Planning Commission. We have pledged to serve the poorest sections of our people. Would the Minister consider the entire Plan for agricultural purposes so that the present unrest in the country due to unemployment can be put an end to by benefiting those people by making available the whole amount only for agriculture?

MR. SPEAKER: The question related only to the reactions to Dr. Minhas' note. The supplementary is on an entirely different subject. Anyway, you are going out of Dr. Minhas' reference now.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Sir, I would like to know whether, in the opinion of the Planning Commission, the views expressed by Dr. Minhas regarding the relative priority which should be given to agriculture have any similarity to the views which have subsequently been expressed by the World Bank in a note which has become quite notorious after the publicity that it has received.

SHRI D. P. DHAR: Sir, in spite of what was said a little while ago by Shri Atalji and Prof. Guha, I do not like to be drawn into a controversy of finding levities or absence of similarities between the views of the World Bank and the views of Dr. Minhas'. Those views are before the hon. Members and I would submit, that it is possible to come to a judgment on those views independently.

श्री गेंदा सिंह : क्या मिनहास ने अपने पत्र में इस बात का भी संकेत दिया है कि मार्जीनल फार्मर और एग्रीकल्चरल लेबर जो है उनके वास्ते जो धन नियत किया जाता है उसको दूसरी तरफ खर्च कर दिया जाता है और इसलिए वे लोग दरिद्र के दरिद्र ही रह जाते है ?

श्री डी० पी० धर : जी, नहीं ।

SHRI B. V. NAIK: As it is being told in the Press that the Fifth Plan is going to be adjourned, whether this adjournment is connected either by chance or accident with the views expressed by Mr. Minhas?

SHRI D. P. DHAR: The assumption that the Fifth Plan is going to be 'adjourned' is not true and, therefore, the second question in my humble opinion does not arise.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : क्या नियोजन मंत्री का यह कहना है कि जब तक कोई व्यक्ति योजना आयोग में रहता है तभी तक वह योग्य होता है और जैसे ही वह योजना आयोग से निकल जाता है वह अयोग्य हो जाता है ?

श्री डी० पी० धर : मैं अटल जी की खिदमत मे निहायत अदब से अर्ज करूंगा जिस तरफ उनका इशारा है उसके मुताल्लिक कि डा० मिनहास के वास्ते हमारे दिल में बहुत कद्र है, इज्जत है और हम समझते है कि वह एक काबिल इकोनोमिस्ट हैं और प्लानिंग कमीशन में वह रहें या बाहर, इज्जत उनके लिए हमारे दिल में हमेशा रहेगी । लेकिन जैसे मेरे दिल में अटल जी के लिए बेइन्तहा इज्जत है तो उसके माने यह नही हैं कि मैं उनकी हर राय के साथ इत्तिफाक़ करता हूं ।

Separate Cells for Recruitment of S. C. and S T. Candidates

*287. **SHRI GAJADHAR MAJHI** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have established any separate cell for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for framing rules in respect of their recruitment in Government of India offices; and

(b) if so, whether Government would suggest to other Government organisations to open similar cells for the recruitment of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) All matters relating to the representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Central Government services are dealt with in the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms in which a separate Section has been established for the purpose The orders issued by the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms prescribe the detailed procedure for reservation of posts, and appointments to the reserved posts For the implementation of the above orders, appropriate staffing has been provided in the different Departments of the Government.

(b) Presumably the reference to "other Government organisations" relates to the Public Sector Undertakings. The Bureau of Public Enterprises has issued a directive through the Departments controlling the different undertakings that cells should be constituted in the undertakings for the disposal of work relating to the reservation of posts and appointments for Scheduled Castes and Tribes.

SHRI GAJADHAR MAJHI: I would like to know whether the State Government follow the same rules or not. If not, what measures the Central Government is going to take to enforce the State Governments to follow these rules?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA By and large all the State Governments are committed to following the same pattern of reservation in the services as is obtaining in the Central Government We are constantly in touch with the State Governments regarding this matter as to whether or not they are maintaining the proper roster and also whether the orders are being implemented or not. Our officers go there from time to time and discuss the whole thing with them and see to it that the State Governments issue proper orders and they are properly implemented by the various departmental heads

SHRI T BALAKRISHNIAH. Whether the hon Minister is aware that the rider added to the recruitment rules defeat the purpose of reservation for Scheduled Castes. If so, what action the Government proposed to take to see that the reservation to different categories of posts are filled up?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: I am not clear about what type of riders the hon Member has in view The recruitment rules have no such riders. They just say that certain percentages of reservations have to be made and every attempt is made to see that those reservations are effected

SHRI T BALAKRISHNIAH I shall explain what riders are there

MR SPEAKER He need not explain.

SHRI D BASUMATARI: May I know whether it is a fact that often a plea is made under article 335 and the 'privileged words' are used that suitable candidates are not available from among Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, and if so, whether Government are thinking of removing article 335 or amending it so that Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes may not be deprived of the opportunity to enter the services?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: It is true that in certain cases, it is recommended that certain posts should be dereserved but such cases are of a very isolated nature and the posts which are sought to be dereserved are of a highly technical nature, but even in that respect, the process for dereservation has been made so stringent that every case has to be screened in the respective Departments, then it should go to the level of the Minister, then it is referred to the Department of Personnel and we go into the whole thing, and sometimes we disagree with them and send it back to the UPSC to have readvertisement and thus we see that no such action is taken regarding dereservation in cases where deserving candidates are available

SHRI D. BASUMATARI My question has not been replied to either in letter or in spirit. My question was direct Under the plea of article 335, the privileged words are uttered that suitable candidates are not available, and this plea is resorted to by the appointing authorities. Actually, there are a number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes who are graduates and M.As. but they are not being found fit even for class III posts. Therefore, I am asking the question whether the purpose of Government is to make available opportunities for service to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes or not and see that this plea is not made under article 335 by the appointing authorities that suitable candidates are not available from the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, and in order to ensure this, whether article 335 is going to be deleted or amended? That is the straight question

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: I have very clearly said, anticipating the feeling which the hon. Member had while he put this question, that this plea is not being resorted to in the manner which the hon. Member suggests. There is no question of graduates or MAs not being treated as suitable for class III posts. I have said that only in very rare cases where very specialised qualifications are required, dereservation is done, and the procedure for dereservation of posts is so stringent that cases of graduates and MAs not being selected for class III posts just does not arise.

SHRI D. BASUMATARI: May I seek your protection, Sir ...

MR. SPEAKER: No more protection now.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: May I know whether it is a fact that in certain Departments of the Union Government, particularly All India Radio, reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is not at all implemented?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: All India Radio is as much subject to reservations of this nature as any other department.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: Let him give me the figures That is not true.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: If the hon. Member asks me for the figures, I shall supply them; I do not have them with me just now for each department; but even if he mentions an individual case I shall pursue that.

Conversion of Press Trust of India into a Public Corporation

*288. **SHRI S. M BANERJEE**: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) what further steps have been taken to convert Press Trust of India and other agencies into a Public Corporation; and

(b) the reasons for the abnormal delay in taking a final decision?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) and (b). The ownership-management pattern of news agencies is under consideration. Every effort is being made to expedite decisions on various aspects of this intricate problem.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: We have been getting practically the same answer and we have been tabling the same question. I would like to know whether any time has been fixed after which the reply would be changed, and Government would have taken action to convert the PTI and other news agencies into public corporations

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): My hon. friend will recall that this was one of the points raised when we had a half hour discussion last week. There also I tried to put across this point for the consideration of hon. members including my hon. friend, Shri Banerjee; because this is a public limited company and there are two agencies, non-profit making. The issue definitely arises because even the Press Commission did not clarify it as to what is the concept of a corporation; corporation in the sense of its being a public limited company or a private limited company is there and the concept that it should make no profit is already there.

The main issue with which we are really concerned is the way it is being run, the agencies are being run....

AN HON. MEMBER: Control.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: And control. My anxiety at the moment is over the fact that increasingly on the board of directors of these two agencies particularly the voice of the management and owners is increasing and editorial voice is getting feeble. The issue therefore is, whether it should be a public sector company, which, I hope my friends do not want, and I am not for making it a public sector company myself I am definitely for this that these companies should be run by a board of trustees rather than be run by a board of directors which is dominated by the managers and owners. I wish the editors had more voice. This is the exact issue which is under our consideration in the light of the Supreme Court Judgment.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I would like to know whether the Minister is aware that in recent days when negotiations were going on between the Federation of the PTI Employees' Union and the management, the latter refused to concede the most legitimate demands of the PTI employees on the grounds that the PTI was running at a loss. Will this matter be investigated by the Ministry, because our submission is that it is not running at a loss, and if it is running at a loss, it is because of mismanagement of the PTI administration?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: I hope my hon. friend does not expect me to told a brief for the management of the PTI. But I am having a look into the economies of these news agencies because they have come to us for increase in AIR's contribution. We are going into the economies of these news agencies. I have taken note of what my hon. friend has mentioned.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: Is it a fact that any subsidy is being given to any of these agencies? If not, is the advertisement given by AIR considered a form of subsidy to these agencies?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: We do not subsidise any news agency. But we are definitely the biggest subscribers and as subscribers, we are keen that the agencies should be run in such a way that we get most of the news from them. If the agencies are managed in such a way that the news gets destroyed, naturally we feel concerned.

National Textile Corporation as Pace Setter in Textile Industry

*289. **SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to prepare a comprehensive scheme to enable the National Textile-

Corporation to act as a pace setter in the textile industry; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. B. RANA) (a) It is to some extent.

(b) A scheme is being prepared

SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM Instead of taking over these sick textile mills and then handing them over to private owners later, I want to know from the hon. Minister why the Government has failed to bring all these mills under the public sector.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: The reply to Part (a) does not seem to be appropriate or relevant. Part (a) was whether Government have decided to prepare a comprehensive scheme to enable the National Textile Corporation to act as a pace setter in the textile industry and the reply is 'It is to some extent'. I am not able to follow.

MR. SPEAKER: That is a very honest reply.

SHRI M B. RANA: The reply is correct.

The idea of the NTC is to run the mills, efficiently, secondly to undertake a programme of rehabilitation and modernisation of the mills, thirdly to fulfil the socio-economic objectives of government policy in the field of textiles. That is, producing cloth for the weaker sections; (4) widespread system for procuring cotton; and (5) national textile policy. (*Interruption*)

MR. SPEAKER: The Question Hour is over now.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

Rise in the prices of newsprint

S.N.Q. 1. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently allowed a substantial rise in the prices of newsprint;

(b) if so, on what grounds;

(c) whether he is aware that this steep enhancement of the prices of newsprint is leading to the closure of small and medium newspapers; and

(d) if so, the steps, if any being taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA). (a) and (b). To meet the increased cost of production, Government have allowed the Nepa Mills to increase the ex-mill price of newsprint they produce in two stages, from Rs. 1362/- a tonne to Rs. 1500/- a tonne for suppiies to the extent they made available to newspapers in 1972-73 (which works out to 36,550.00 tonnes) and Rs. 1800/- a tonne for supplies over and above this quantity. As for imported newsprint, newspapers have to pay the prices at which it has been possible to negotiate supplies with foreign supplies The landed cost of newsprint will now on an average be almost twice what it was a year ago.

(c) Government are aware that the increase in price of newsprint will adversely affect the economy of newspapers, including small and medium newspapers. Its effect on economy of neswspapers is under constant study. Government have no information so far of the closure of any newspaper because of the increased price of newsprint.

(d) Government are constantly reviewing the situation with a view to taking all possible remedial measures.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Almost overnight they have increased the price of newsprint by 65 per cent, from Rs 1,725/- to Rs 2,850/- per metric tonne, and the whole thing is still import-oriented. Although NEPA has a built-in capacity for producing 75,000 tonnes of newsprint, they are producing very little in fact, compared to the built-in capacity which the hon Minister has already stated.

May I ask, in view of the Government's admission that it will very adversely affect the economy of the small and medium papers and it is a mass media, and our readership for 1000 is among the lowest in the whole world—it is just 13—while in Sweden it is 518, Ceylon 44 and UAR 28, and in view of the fact that this is a mass media which is very important for the purpose of educating the people, whether they would be willing to set aside the cheapest arrivals of newsprint for the small and medium newspapers and, if not, the reasons therefor? Secondly, are they willing to give a direct subsidy or more Government advertisement and concessions in other forms for the small and medium newspapers because they are a fraction of the business?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI I K GUJRAL) Sir, I share the anguish which my hon friend has expressed about the newspapers' economy

SHRI PILOO MODY Subsidy

SHRI I K GUJRAL I am willing to subsidise him if Mr Piloo Mody wants (*Interruption*).

SHRI PILOO MODY It was an assurance given by him in Parliament

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: I stand by it. If he wants subsidy for his newspaper, I am willing to give him. (*Interruption*)

AN HON. MEMBER: Why to Mr. Mody alone?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL Because Mr. Piloo Mody's case is most deserving.

MR. SPEAKER: You are now concerned with Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu's question.

SHRI I. K GUJRAL. I beg your pardon, Sir, Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu's concern about the economy of the small and medium newspapers is well taken We have been bothered about it and that is why it has been our policy that whatever is the cheapest, whether imported or Indian, is given by and large to the small and medium newspapers. (*Interruption*) Sometimes the supplies are more than the total need and it would possibly help that way. But this is our policy and this will continue

So far as the aspects of the economy are concerned, you will recall that most of the newspapers increased their price including the small and medium newspapers, and they had tacitly our approval for it Similarly, we have now agreed that from the 1st March, by and large, we will give them 20 per cent increase in advertisement rates also Therefore, we are trying to do the best that we can With regard to NEPA I may point out that it has an installed capacity of 75,000 tonnes and production last year was of the order of 35,000 tonnes. There were some recent changes—in the management pattern and as a result thereof production is now of the order of 5,000 tonnes a month We hope that the installed capacity will be reached by the end of this year or so The prices are increasing in such a way that it is difficult for us to influence them Compared to last year average the prices have doubled this year but we are trying to get from the cheapest source Unfortunately cheap sources are not available

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU My question was specific Will they set aside cheapest arrivals for medium and small papers? He is talking about excesses After meeting the demands, wholly, of the small and medium papers they should consider passing it to larger papers. Would they do so?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: I shall explain what our policy all along has been. There was a stage when imported newsprint was cheaper than Indian newsprint. At that stage we were giving preference in allocation of the imports to the small medium papers. Since last year the situation has changed; in the allocation of Indian newsprint we are giving preference to small and medium newspopers.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: It seems from figures available that the shortage is very marginal, the demand is about 2 5 lakh tonnes and availablity is two lakh tonnes. Will the Government consider new newspapers with only a circulation of 3,000 as economically viable at this price of newsprint? If so, have they conducted any survey? If not, will they care to conduct such a survey, or not?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: I may point out that 3,000 for a new paper was taken because we were keen that the big and chain newspapers should not take advantage of this. That is why 3,000 is the beginning for a paper which is new. It can start with 3,000 and go up to 15,000, which is viable. The moment you achieve 3,000 we are in a position to give more newsprint upto 15,000. The difficulty is not whether a paper can survive or not; the question is: how long does it take for a new paper to build up a circulation of 3,000. My friend Mr. Bosu may have a different experience but my experience is that it is not very easy for a new paper to build up circulation even to that extent so quickly.

SHRI ANANTRAO PATIL: The information given by the Minister is not complete and uptodate. Small and medium newspapers are facing two great difficulties: one is the difficulty about newsprint and the other is the enhancement in the price of newsprint. The Minister has said that the prices have doubled. Last year the price quoted was Rs. 1385/- per tonne; this year in March the price quoted is Rs. 3300; it has more than doubled. A newspaper which used 500 tonnes last year will have to pay Rs. 10 lakhs more his year only for newsprint. In spite of the increase in price and the rate of advertisement, is it possible for a small or medium newspaper to collect a revenue of Rs. 10 lakhs to meet the increase in prices? The present price quoted for Canadian newsprint is 451 dollars per tonne. In such a situation, may I know from the Minister, what concrete steps the Government propose to take in order to help these medium and small newspapers, especially language newspapers which are doing good service to the country.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: I would like to correct the impression of my hon. friend. Though I may be wrong in everything else, I am never wrong in my facts. The main point that I would like to say is this. I did not say, prices have doubled. I said on the average, they have doubled. If he sits down with a pencil and pen to work this out, he will come to the same conclusion. So far as the small and medium newspapers are concerned, we have taken two or three steps. One is, of course, we are trying to give them preference in the allocation of cheaper newsprint. This is one thing. Secondly, we have permitted them to increase the price. Thirdly we are increasing the surcharge on advertisement rate by 20 per cent. We have taken these steps. But, if the hon. Member has a suggestion, which is in conformity with the principle of freedom of press. I will be glad to consider it.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Sir, the Minister may be correct in his facts as he seems to claim. But, the average is meaningless to people who purchase newsprint. The fact of the matter is, the price of newsprint has gone up, for most of us by more than three times. Earlier, we were able to purchase a ream of newsprint for Rs. 22. Today, it will cost anything up to Rs. 72.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: It is now Rs. 75.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Yes, even Rs. 75. This is something that the Minister has to address himself to. May be, on an average it has doubled. I do not know. Since I do not have a pencil, I cannot sit down and work out the average. That is his job. I only know how to purchase in the market and I can tell you that sometimes what happens as a result of this is, the small language newspapers, small newspapers, periodicals etc. operate on a shoe string and their budgets have been torn to pieces. The amount of increase that would be necessary in the retail price of a paper in order to fill that gap, would be totally uneconomical. It would mean, purchasing power outside would not be able to cope with it. Increasing the advertisement surcharge by 20 per cent will not meet the shortage. Now, he has asked for further suggestions. I will give my suggestions later on. But, in the meanwhile, I would like to draw his attention to the fact that the surcharge that he has promised is likely to be higher now than what he had promised at that time. In view of the suggestions made by Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu and others which are in addition to the concessions you have already given. I would like to know whether you are considering to give cheaper newsprint to papers with small circulation, say, 25,000, 20,000, 15,000 etc.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: In the course of last one year, we have been having constant consultations with the Indian Language Newspapers Association and also IENS. We have set up a small group in the Ministry. We have also associated with this group, representatives from these two organisations. We have been undertaking constant exercises about the rising price of newsprint and its effect on the economy. As a result of these studies, from time to time, we come to certain conclusions. For instance, at one stage, we felt that if we allow an increase in the price of newspapers, the increase in newsprint price will be absorbed. The proprietors of newspapers agreed to this, that the price of newspapers should go up, and in the meantime, newsprint prices went up further. Then, a second exercise was undertaken. As a result of this, we agreed to a 20 per cent increase in the surcharge on advertisement rate. This group is a continuing group. They keep on studying almost every month. Whenever a new factor comes to our notice, we try to absorb it in one way or the other. It is not as if we are trying to take arbitrary decisions or that they are not based on any scientific study.

So far the point regarding allocation of cheaper newsprint is concerned, I may clarify again that we want to and we do give cheaper newsprint on priority basis to small and medium newspapers. At the moment, Nepa newsprint is cheaper than any imported newsprint. That is why, preference is given to small and medium newspapers for allocation of Nepa newsprint.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: This is not correct.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL This is correct, unless my friend brings to my notice a case, which I will be glad to consider. But, the policy is this.

So far as the calculation of the price and the rise in prices are concerned, I have not known Shri Piloo Mody taking interest in mathematics during his school or college days and, in fact, his class fellows have been telling me that he was never able to make a grade in mathematics.

MR. SPEAKER: Now the Calling Attention. Shri Limaye.

श्री मधु लिमये : एक, दो प्रश्न पूछने का मौका दे दीजिये ।

MR. SPEAKER: May I tell you that it was decided in the meeting of the Rules Committee last time that when a Short Notice Question is followed by a Calling Attention, the Short Notice Question should not take more than 15 minutes?

श्री मधु लिमये दो सवाल पूछे जा सकते है, एक इधर से और एक उधर से । जल्दी खत्म कर दूंगा, बहुत छोटा सा प्रश्न है ।

MR. SPEAKER: Please take up your Calling Attention now.

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह मेरा निवेदन है कि सप्लीमेंटरी का मौका देते है तो मुझको मिलना चाहिये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय आप दोनों को ही नही देता हू । आप से ही बात की थी और आपने कहा था कि जिस दिन कालिग अटेशन रखें उस दिन शोर्ट नोटिस क्वेश्चन नही आना चाहिये । और अगर रखना ही है तो 15 मिनट से ज्यादा नही होना चाहिये । अब आप अपने ही फैसले को नही मानते तो मैं क्या करू ।

श्री मधु लिमये : मंत्री लोग लम्बा जवाब देते है तो हम क्या करे

MR. SPEAKER: No, I am not allowing any more supplementaries. We will take up the Calling Attention.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Congestion Tax on Pollution-Generating Industries

*282. **SHRI C. JANARDHANAN**: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal under consideration to impose a congestion tax on pollution-generating industries; and

(b) if so, the outlines of the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Curtailment of the Number of Pages by Daily Newspapers due to Newsprint Shortage

*283. **SHRI PILOO MODY:**
SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to extreme shortage of newsprint, a number of daily newspapers have had to curtail the number of pages of their papers;

(b) whether a number of other newspapers have started observing Sunday as close-day due to the shortage of newsprint; and

(c) the reaction of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) Government are taking all possible steps to expedite and augment newsprint imports and to step up indigenous production.

T.V Studio in Hyderabad

*290. **SHRI K. RAMKRISHNA REDDY**: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up a T.V. Studio in Hyderabad during 1974-75; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) and (b). A TV Recording Studio is being set up at Hyderabad for production of programmes for Satellite Television Experiment due to commence in the middle of 1975.

रायपुर सिटी में टेलीफोन कनेक्शन

*291. **डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय:** क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के रायपुर सिटी में 50 ऐसे टेलीफोन कनेक्शन हैं जिनका वहां के टेलीफोन केन्द्र अथवा विभाग में कोई लेखा-जोखा नहीं है;

(ख) क्या इस आशय का समाचार 4 फरवरी, 1974 के इन्दौर से प्रकाशित एक दैनिक समाचार-पत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री के० ब्रह्मानन्द रेड्डी): (क) से (ग). इस सम्बन्ध में एक रिपोर्ट इन्दौर के दैनिक समाचार पत्र 'स्वदेश' के 4-2-1974 के अंक में प्रकाशित हुई थी। भोपाल के पोस्ट मास्टर जनरल ने इस मामले में एक विशेष अधिकारी तैनात किया है, जो इसकी पूरी छान-बीन कर रहा है।

Production in Textile Mills of West Bengal after take-over by National Textile Corporation

*292. **SHRI R. N. BARMAN:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been sharp fall in the production by the textile mills of West Bengal after they were taken over by the National Textile Corporation; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. B. RANA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Special Schemes for Poor Harijans

*293. **SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any specific schemes or proposal in 'Central Sector' has been adopted for the poor Harijans, basically engaged for tannery work and night soil carrying for their living, education and social opportunities; and

(b) if so, how many persons have been benefited by this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) and (b). While there is no such specific scheme as mentioned in the Question, a scheme for effecting improvement in the working and living conditions of Scheduled Castes engaged in unclean occupations was commenced as a part of the centrally-sponsored programme in 1957-58. Under the scheme an allocation of Rs. 543.53 lakhs has been made upto the end of the Fourth Plan against which an expenditure of Rs. 505.96 lakhs is expected to be incurred. Details regarding the number of beneficiaries under the scheme during the different plan periods along with information about the manner and extent of assistance given are under compilation.

नई दिल्ली स्थित खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन में मैनेजर की नियुक्ति

*295. **श्री पन्नालाल बारूपाल:** क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) नई दिल्ली स्थित खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन में मैनेजर के रिक्त पद को भरने के लिये

सर्विस सेलेक्शन बोर्ड द्वारा किस तारीख को इन्टरव्यू लिया गया था ; और

(ख) क्या सर्विस सेलेक्शन बोर्ड ने अपनी सिफारिशें खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग आयोग को पेश कर दी हैं ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री जिआउर रहमान अन्सारी) : (क) और (ख) खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन, नई दिल्ली में प्रबन्धक के पद के लिए अभ्यर्थी का चयन करने हेतु इन्टरव्यू (साक्षात्कार) अप्रैल, 1973 में तथा पुन नवम्बर, 73 मे हुए थे। इण्टरव्यू के लिए बुलाये गये अभ्यर्थियो मे से सेवा चयन बोर्ड ने सिवाय एक व्यक्ति के जिसकी अभ्यर्थना को आयोग ने स्वीकार नही किया किसी को भी उपयुक्त नही समझा। सेवा चयन बोर्ड द्वारा इस पद पर फिर से विज्ञापन दिया गया है।

Registration of Complaint by Officials of Trade Development Authority Re. Theft of Telephone Instruments

*296. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA. Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it took three months for Delhi Police to register a simple case of cheating on the complaint by the officials of Trade Development authority against the persons who took away telephone instruments posing as the P & T employees;

(b) if so, the action being taken against such police officials for lapses on their part in registering F.I.R.; and

(c) the main points of instructions, if any, issued by the Government of India to Police Department in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT): (a) It is learnt from Delhi Administration that the original complaint dated 12th November, 1973 was unfortunately mislaid and a duplicate copy had to be obtained before registering the case on 14th February, 1974. Investigation of the case is in hand now.

(b) Departmental proceedings have been initiated against the defaulting police official.

(c) Police officials have been told clearly that default in registering complaints would render them liable to action extending even to prosecution in the case of deliberate refusal to register a complaint. For the information of the complainants and as a constant warning to the policemen on duty, a notice is displayed in the reporting room of every police station that any person who is not fully satisfied while registering his complaint may telephone from the reporting room itself, to the Superintendent of Police or Deputy Superintendent of Police

Instillation of Sense of Responsibility among Government Officials for Implementing Plan Targets

*297. SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state the steps being taken to instil greater sense of responsibility among the Government Officials for implementing the plan targets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): The steps envisaged in the Fifth Plan, which would help in increasing the sense of responsibility among the Government officials, have been listed in the Chapter on Implementation of the Draft Fifth Five Year Plan Document. These include administrative reforms, establishment of proper monitoring and control systems, training and research.

Expansion of Nepa Mills

*298. **SHRI V. MAYAVAN:**
SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government are considering a proposal to step up the newsprint at the Government owned Nepa Mills; and

(b) if so, to what extent and the date by which decision is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. B. RANA): (a) and (b). A scheme to increase the production of Nepa Mills from 30,000 tonnes to 75,000 tonnes per annum is under implementation and is expected to be completed within a year.

Quick Delivery of Telegrams in State Capitals

*299. SHRI RAM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to ensure the quick delivery of telegrams in State Capitals preferably within three hours; and

(b) if so, how far similar earlier decisions were implemented regarding telergam deliveries?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY): (a) and (b). While no formal decision as such has been taken either now or in the past, an attempt is being made within the existing constraints and available facilities to ensure that maximum number of telegrams, both express and ordinary, are delivered within three hours of booking in the State Capitals which are directly linked telegraphically with New Delhi.

Bringing Back the Ashes of Late Rashbehari Bose

*300. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a whether any decision has been tanen by the Government regarding the question of bringing the ashes of late revolutionary leader, Rashbehari Bose, from Tokyo to India;

(b) if so, what;

(c) whether any decision regarding preservation of the house at Chandni Chowk (Delhi) from where bomb was thrown at the former Viceroy, Lord Hardinge by late Rashbehari Bose has been taken by Government; and

(d) whether any step has been taken by the Government to set up any memorial in honour of late Rashbehari Bose and his revolutionary colleagues of Northern India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) No such step has yet been taken by the Government of India.

Profit on Sale of Inland Letters, Envelopes and Post Cards

2805. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether profit making has been the consideration for the sale of inland letter heads, envelope, telegrams; and

(b) if so, the amount of profit earned on these items and the loss suffered on post cards during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) It is presumed that the hon'ble Member is referring to inland letter cards.

(b) As recommended by the TEC the tariffs for postal articles and non-press telegrams have not been fixed with a view to earn profits, but in such a way that the surplus earned on certain items are available to compensate for the losses incurred in other spheres so that the posts and telegraphs branches attain financial self-sufficiency ultimately. The losses or profits on letters, post cards, inland letter cards and telegrams during the last three years are indicated below:—

[Loss(—) or gain(+) in lakhs of rupees]

Year	Letters (Envelopes)	Inland letter cards	Post Cards	Telegram non-press
1968-69	+871 79	—117 78	—657 22	—210 88
1969-70	+936 38	—160 70	—616 20	—475 21
1970-71	+991 26	—71 20	—543 06	—528 90

Air Pollution in Delhi

2806. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY to state:

(a) whether a systematic survey to check air pollution has been made in Calcutta and Bombay but not in Delhi,

(b) whether the Central Public Health and Engineering Research Institute has failed to get any amount for carrying out the survey; and

(c) if so, the reasons for not making the fund available and when comprehensive survey is proposed to be undertaken in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. B. RANA): (a) to (c) Air pollution surveys are in prorgess in Bombay and Calcutta sponsored by Bombay Municipal Corporation and Calcutta Metropolitan Development Authority respectively. A proposal was submitted by Central Public Health Engineering Research institute (CPHERI), Nagpur to the Delhi Administration for carrying out air pollution survey in Delhi but the Delhi Administration has not responded to the proposal so far.

Tulu and Konkani-speaking Persons

2807 SHRI P R SHENOY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state.

(a) the total number of Tulu-speaking persons (i) in the whole country, (ii) in Karnataka State, (iii) in Kerala State, and (iv) in Greater Bombay; and

(b) the total number of Konkani-speaking persons (i) in the whole country, (ii) in Karnataka State, (iii) in Kerala State, and (iv) in Greater Bombay?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). The detailed language data of the 1971 census has not yet been finalised. According to the provisional figures published in the Census Centenare Monograph (No. 10) 1,156,950 persons returned Tulu as their mother tongue and 1,522,684 returned Konkani as their mother tongue in the country as a whole at the 1971 Census.

Plan for Development of Tribal and Backward Areas in the States

2808. SHRI MARTAND SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have framed a new strategy to develop tribal and backward class areas by evolving a 'Plan within a Plan' to be done through more Central Sector Schemes for these people and by demarcating areas for development and providing for them out of the general allocation; and

(b) if so, the measures adopted for implementing this scheme and the names of the States in which it is proposed to be done?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) A new strategy for development of tribal areas has been evolved under which States having sizeable tribal concentration are required to prepare sub-Plans. The areas of tribal concentration are to be demarcated and each sector will be required to quantify its effort for these areas.

(b) Necessary guidelines for preparation of the sub-Plans have been issued by the Planning Commission. The States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal have been addressed in this regard. The States are being further required to prepare development projects for viable areas with 3 to 5 lakhs of population. State resources for these areas will be supplemented by suitable support from the Centre.

भागलपुर टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज के एक कर्मचारी का गायब हो जाना

2809. श्री भागीरथ भंवर : क्या संचार मंत्री 21 नवम्बर, 1973 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1403 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध मे यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि भागलपुर टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज के एक महिला कर्मचारी के गायब हो जाने के बारे में पुलिस द्वारा की गई छानबीन के क्या परिणाम निकले ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो० शेर सिंह). पुलिस तफतीश रिर्पोट के अनुसार ऐसा विश्वास किया जाता है कि भागलपुर की टेलीफोन आपरेटर श्रीमती सनी भट्टाचार्य ने घरेलू परेशानियों के कारण गंगा नदी में डूब कर आत्म-हत्या की थी । मृतक के शरीर का पता नही चल सका । इस मामले मे पुलिस को हत्या का सदेह नही है ।

Production of good Films for Children

2810. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased state:

(a) whether no concerted step has yet been taken either by the industry or by the Children Film Society to produce good filims for children;

(b) the total number of children's films imported during the last three years from U.S.S.R., Japan, Germany and Poland who produce such films; and

(c) what steps are now being proposed for producing, importing and dubbing or titling them in Hindi for the benefit of children?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) The Children Fims Society has already produced 85 children's films but it has been felt by Government that greater concerted efforts are needed to revitalise the children's film movement. Steps have already been taken to produce several feature and short films for children during 1974-75. Three new short films would be completed soon. In addition, the Society has approached over 20 well-known film-makers throughout the country inviting their co-operation and help in making suitable films for children. A good number of eminent film makers have been associated with the new Executive Council and Production committee of the Society to achieve these objectives.

(b) No children's film has been imported by the Children's Film Society during the last three years.

(c) (i) A sum of Rs. 3.20 lakhs has been provided for the purchase of outstanding foreign children's films and dubbing them into Hindi and regional languages during 1974-75

(ii) During November, 1973, the Children's Film Society conducted a week-long Festival of selected Indian and foreign children's films at Lucknow and Kanpur. Another Festival of Czechoslovak Children's films was also held during 1973-74 at Delhi and nine other centres.

(iii) It is proposed to use these forums to look for suitable films which could lend themselves to adaptation or dubbing and suit our audiences.

(iv) It is proposed to hold another International Children's Film Festival during May/June, 1974.

Rise in the price of Newspapers

2811. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether daily English newspapers have raised their prices twice since the shortage of newsprint;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to fix any limit beyond which the prices should not be raised; and

(c) the steps being taken to supply more newsprints to newspapers so that the industry is able to reduce price by themselves?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) According to information available with Government only a few daily English newspapers have raised their prices twice since 1.4.1973, the date from which a 30 per cent cut in newsprint quota became effective.

(b) No, Sir. Publishers have increased the prices of newspapers in order to augment their revenue to meet the additional expenditure involved in the increased cost of newsprint and rise in prices of other essential materials. Government are aware of the difficulties faced by publishers but hope that, while increasing the copy price, they will also keep in view the interests of readers.

(c) Government are taking all possible steps to expedite and augment newsprint imports and to step up indigenous production. Increased availability of newsprint cannot by itself bring down the prices of newspapers, which are also dependent on other factors including cost of newsprint, both imported and indigenous, which has been going up.

मध्य प्रदेश से औद्योगिक लाइसेन्सों के लिए आवेदन-पत्र

2812. श्री गंगाचरण दीक्षित :
श्री मूलचन्द डागा :

क्या **औद्योगिक विकास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे, कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के औद्योगिक विभाग के प्रबल प्रयासों के फलस्वरूप हाल ही में उद्योगपतियों से आवेदनपत्र प्राप्त हुए हैं और राज्य सरकार ने उनको पंजीकृत करने तथा आवश्यक लाइसेंस जारी करने की सिफारिश करके भारत सरकार के पास भेजा है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एम० बी० राणा) : (क) और (ख). सामान्यतः उद्योग (विकास तथा विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1951 के अधीन औद्योगिक विकास मत्रालय (औद्योगिक स्वीकृतियों के सचिवालय) में आवेदक पार्टियो से सीधे आवेदन प्राप्त किये जाते हैं और तत्पश्चात् मंत्रालय राज्य सरकारों सहित जांच पड़ताल करने वाले विभिन्न अभिकरणों की राय मांगता है । नवम्बर, 1973 से फरवरी, 1974 तक मध्य प्रदेश में स्थापित करने के लिए इस प्रकार से पूरे 78 आवेदन प्राप्त हुए हैं । राज्य उद्योग विभाग प्रयासों के फलस्वरूप कितने आवेदन पत्र प्राप्त हुए हैं इसके बारे में जानकारी उपलब्ध नहीं है ।

(ख) इन आवेदनों में से 21 आवेदनों को निबटाया जा चुका है और शेष की जांच की जा रही है ।

मध्य प्रदेश में अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति के लोगों को मकानों का आवंटन

2813. श्री गंगाचरण दीक्षित क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में अनुसूचित जातीय और अनुसूचित जनजातीय निगम के माध्यम से अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति के लोगों को मकान देने की कोई योजना तैयार की गई है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी मुख्य बाते क्या हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन) : (क) जी नहीं, श्रीमान् ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Shortage of Imported Industrial Raw Materials

2814. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made contigency plans to meet any shortages of imported industrial raw material that may be caused by either non-availability or by a shortage of foreign exchange;

(b) whether Government have made any estimate regarding the foreign exchange required for this purpose and for the import of crude and petroleum based products and for the import of ferrous and non-ferrous metals and other materials; and

(c) if so, the estimate in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. B. RANA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) It is too early to give precise estimates.

जम्मू तथा कश्मीर में पाकिस्तानी पारपत्र धारी पाकिस्तानी राष्ट्रिक

2815. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय जम्मू तथा काश्मीर राज्य मे, जिलावार कितने पाकिस्तानी पारपत्रधारी पाकिस्तानी राष्ट्रिक है; और

(ख) उनमें से कितने व्यक्तियों के वीसा की अवधि पिछले छ: मास मे बढ़ाई गई ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन) : (क) उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार 28 फरवरी, 1974 को 56 पाकिस्तानी राष्ट्रिक जिनके पास पाकिस्तानी पारपत्र थे जम्मू व काश्मीर मे रह रहे थे । जिलेवार स्थिति इस प्रकार थी —

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(ख) सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और सदन के पटल पर रखी जायगी ।

आन्ध्र प्रदेश की बीमार कपड़ा मिलों में कंट्रोलर की नियुक्ति

2816. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय आन्ध्र प्रदेश में कितनी और कौन-कौन सी बीमार कपडा मिलों में सरकार ने कंट्रोलर नियुक्त किये हैं; और

(ख) उक्त मिलों को हानि और लाभ का वर्ष 1973–74 में ब्योरा क्या है ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एम० बी० राणा) : (क) तथा (ख). एक विवरण संलग्न है ।

विवरण

आन्ध्र प्रदेश में वर्तमान 6 कपड़ा उपक्रम हैं जिनके प्रबन्ध को सरकार ने उद्योग (विकास तथा विनियमन) अधिनियम 1951 तथा संकटग्रस्त कपड़ा उपक्रम प्रबन्ध अधिग्रहण अधिनियम 1972 के अन्तर्गत अपने हाथ में ले लिया है इन उपक्रमों के नाम तथा अप्रैल, 1973 से नवम्बर, 1973 की अवधि मे हुई हानि/लाभ (अनन्तिम आंकडे) निम्नलिखित है :—

क्रमांक	उपक्रम का नाम	शुद्ध लाभ/हानि (अनन्तिम)
	उद्योग (विकास तथा विनियमन) अधिनियम 1951 के अधीन	लाख रुपये
1.	आजम जही मिल्स वारंगल	(—)7.91
2.	नेता कोपरेटिव स्पिनिंग मिल्स लि० हैदराबाद	(+)6.62
3.	नटराज स्पिनिंग एण्ड वीविंग कं० लि० निर्मल	(+)2.36
	संकटग्रस्त कपड़ा उपक्रम (प्रबन्ध अधिग्रहण) अधिनियम के अधीन	
4.	अनन्तापुर कॉटन मिल्स ताडपत्री	हाल ही में मिल फिर चालू हुआ है ।

क्रमांक	उपक्रम का नाम	शुद्ध लाभ/हानि (अनन्तिम)
5	अवोनी कॉटन मिल्स, आलूर रोड, अवोनी	न्यायालय द्वारा जारी किये गये स्थगन आदेशो के कारण इन मिलो का वास्तविक अधिग्रहण नही किया गया ।
6	तिरुपति कॉटन मिल्स, रेनीगुण्टा	

फिरोजपुर जिले के मुक्तसर स्थान पर भारतीय सविधान की प्रति का जलाया जाना

2817. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :**
श्री एच० एम० पटेल :

क्या गृह मत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेगे कि

(क) क्या फिरोजपु जिले के मुक्तसर स्थान पर जनवरी, 1974 मे कुछ लोगों ने भारतीय सविधान की एक प्रति को जला दिया था, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो इस सम्बन्ध मे सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन) : (क) राज्य सरकार से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार ऐसा कोई मामला देखने मे नही आया है ।

(ख) प्रश्न नही उठता ।

बिहार में "लांग टर्म वीज" पर पाकिस्तानी नागरिकों की संख्या

2818. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेगे कि :

(क) इस समय बिहार में जिलावार कितने पाकिस्तानी नागरिक 'लांग टर्म वीजा' पर हैं; और

(ख) इनमे से, कितने व्यक्तियों की 'वीजा' की अवधि अब तक एक बार से अधिक बढ़ाई गई है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन) : (क) तथा (ख) सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायगी ।

Tours performed by Ministers

2819. SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI.
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state.

(a) the number of tours performed by the Prime Minister and her Cabinet Ministers inside the country during the last five months, State-wise; and

(b) the expenditure incurred by the Central Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H MOHSIN)· (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Import of Equipment for Madras Atomic Power Plant

2820 SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state

(a) how far the refusal of the Canadian Government to supply equipment for the Madras Atomic Power Plant has affected the work schedule of the above plant;

(b) the efforts made by the Government to produce these items in the country and to import the essential items from foreign countries; and

(c) the names of countries which have expressed their willingness to supply these parts and the steps taken to acquire these parts immediately and speed up the completion of the project?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) to (c). The restrictions imposed by Canada on the supply of equipment and components for use in reactors which are not under safeguards acceptable to them has affected the progress of the Madras Atomic Power Project (MAPP) in that alternative sources of supply for equipment for which orders were or were to be placed on manufacturers in Canada have now to be located. Arrangements have been made to locate alternative suppliers indigenously, wherever possible. Where this has not been possible, suitable alternative sources of supply are being located abroad. As finalisation of these arrangements will necessarily take time, this will cause some delay in the completion of MAPP. Constand efforts are, however, being made to complete the construction of MAPP as early as possible. It will not be in the public interest to disclose the names of the countries which have expressed willingness to supply equipment for MAPP.

Location of Liquid Propellant Plant

2821. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of SPACE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3394 on 5th December, 1973 regarding site selected in Kerala for starting Liquid Propellant Unit and state:

(a) whether Government have taken a final decision in the matter; and

(b) if so, the broad features thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Complaints from the Residents of Y.M.C.A. Hostel, Delhi

2822. SHRI B. S. BHAURA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the alleged complaint of the residents of Y.M.C.A. Hostel, Delhi that they are being harassed by anti-social elements; and

(b) if so, the steps taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). A complaint was received in April, 1973 from the General Secretary, Y.M.C.A. Tourist Hostel-cum-Programme Centre, alleging trespass, teasing of inmates and disturbance in social functions. Patrolling has been intensified around the area and thereafter there has been no complaint.

Issue of Licences to Mini Computer Manufacturing Industries in the Private Sector

2823. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to issue licences to five or six mini-computer manufacturing industries in the private sector;

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal to start any such industry in the public sector also; and

(c) if so, the facts thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) The Department of Electronics has received a few applications for the manufacture of Mini Computers. These are now under consideration. The exact number of licences to be issued will depend on the likely demand for Mini Computers in the country and the merits of individual applications. A Panel on Mini Computers set up by the Department of Electronics has submitted its report which is under study in the Department. Licensing of Mini Computers will be carried out after the Electronics Commission has taken policy decisions in this area.

(b) and (c). The Electronics Corporation of India (ECIL) which is a Public Sector Undertaking under the Department of Atomic Energy is already manufacturing the TDC 312 Computers which is a mini-computer. BEL (Public Sector Undertaking under Ministry of Defence Production) are also undertaking the manufacture of Mini Computers. A project for setting up another manufacturing unit for Mini Computers in the Public Sector is also under consideration, as part of the Fifth Five Year Plan of the Department of Electronics; details have not been formulated as yet.

Instrumentation Unit in Palghat

2824. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:
SHRI C. H. MOHAMED KOYA:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have recently given final clearance to the proposed Instrumentation Unit in Palghat District of Kerala; and

(b) if so, a brief outline of the project as cleared by Government and the follow up action-taken on that direction together with the expected time schedule by which the factory is to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. B. RANA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The establishment of the Palghat Plant at Kerala has already been entrusted to the Instrumentation Limited, Kota as its Second Unit. Manufacture of Control Valves, Safety Relief Valves and actuators which will form part of turn-key provision of instrumentation system, will be undertaken at present. The Unit is being put up in technical collaboration with M/s. Yematake Honeywell of Japan. The proposed capital investment of the Plant will be Rs. 2.70 crores (excluding township) with a foreign exchange component of Rs. 75 lakhs. On attainment of full production, the Unit will be employing about 600 persons. The plant, on reaching full capacity will yield a turn-over of about Rs. 5.5 to 6 crores at the current price level.

The collaboration agreement has been signed on the 17th November, 1973. The lists of equipment, plant and machinery and test equipment have been finalised by the company in consultation with the foreign collaborators. Letters of Intent have already been placed for indigenous equipment. In regard to the imported capital equipment, the capital goods licence is being issued shortly and it is expected that orders will be placed soon. Construction work has commenced on the plant site. The main plant building design has been completed and it is expected that the tenders for construction will be awarded by the beginning of April, 1974. Simultaneously action in being taken in regard to the provision of water supply, power and other allied requirements necessary for the project. Skeleton staff is already in position at Palghat. Complete project team will be in position at Palghat sometime in April-May, 1974. Design and engineering work of the plant is at an advanced stage. Preliminary planning for all production activities has been started.

According to the present indications, the Project is likely to be commissioned around middle of 1975.

Coir Development Scheme

2825. **SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government noticed the reported statement of the Kerala Industries Minister in Delhi's paper that the Central Government does not show any interest in the implementation of the Rs. 60 crore Coir development scheme; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Central Government thereto and the actual facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A scheme for restructuring the coir cooperatives in Kerala has been approved by the Central Government. Under the scheme assistance for specified items will be rendered by the Central Government for a period of years A sum of Rs. 100 lakhs has been placed at the disposal of the State Government for the year 1973-74.

हिन्द साइकल्ज की कार्यकारी पूंजी

2826. **श्री जगदीश नारायण मंडल :** क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) सरकार द्वारा हाल मे हिन्द साइकल्ज कम्पनी को अपने नियंत्रण में लेते समय इसकी आस्तियो तथा देयताओ का मूल्य क्या था; और

(ख) क्या सरकार ने इसकी पूजी में वृद्धि की है, यदि हा, तो कितनी वृद्धि की है ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री एम० बी० राणा) : (क) उद्योग (विकास व विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1951 की धारा 15 के अधीन नियुक्त की गई जांच समिति की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार दिनांक 31 मार्च, 1973 को कम्पनी की कुल परिसम्पत्तियां तथा दायितवाएं क्रमश. 608 लाख रुपये तथा 610 लाख रुपये थी।

(ख) जी, नहीं।

बिहार में डाकघरों में सार्वजनिक टलीफोन

2827. **श्री जगदीश नारायण मंडल :** क्या संचार मत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) बिहार में ऐसे डाकघरो की संख्या कितनी है जिनमे अभी तक सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन की व्यवस्था नहीं है,

(ख) उक्त डाकघरों मे सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन कब तक लगा दिये जायेंगे,

(ग) क्या वहां ऐसे भी डाकघर है जिनमे तार सम्बन्धी सुविधाए है लेकिन टेलीफोन की व्यवस्था नही है, और

(घ) उनकी सख्या कितनी है तथा वे किन-किन स्थानो पर स्थित है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो० शेर सिह) (क) से (घ). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और इसे यथासमय सभा-पटल पर रख दिया जायेगा।

Farmers Movement in Bardoli Surat

2828. **SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL:**

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Farmers' stir turned violent in Bardoli of Surat District recently; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the stir?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F H MOHSIN)· (a) and (b) Facts are being ascertained from the State Government

Use of Isotopes for preservation of Fish

2829 SHRI S P BHATTACHARYYA Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state

(a) the exact scientific reason for not yet allowing the use of isotopes for the preservation of fish, mainly marine fish, and

(b) whether in case isotope (radio) preservation of marine fish is arranged (i) the area of our marine catch will be increased thousand fold and (ii) fish manure for cultivation and fish feed for poultry birds will also be sufficiently available?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) (a) Clearance from the health angle of the processes developed at Bhabha Atomic Research Centre for preservation of sea foods using gamma radiations are awaited from the Health Ministry

(b) Yes Sir Preservation of marine fish using radiation will permit substantial availability of sea foods for extended storage, transportation and marketability Utilization of waste materials such as fish manure in agricultural practice and fish feed for poultry birds will however, not require radiation preservation methods

Creation of Jobs under Crash Programme for Educated Unemployed

2830 SHRI RAMKANWAR Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state

(a) the number of jobs created so far under the crash programme for the educated unemployed, and

(b) when the scheme was formulated and the jobs which were anticipated to be provided to the educated unemployed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) (a) and (b) Besides the various plan programmes which provided bulk of employment opportunities to the educated unemployed several special measures were taken from time to time to provide employment to the educated job seekers during the Fourth Five Year Plan Relevant details about these schemes are mentioned below

(1) *Programme for Educated Unemployed*

This programme was initiated in 1971-72 with a view to provide employment opportunities to the educated persons in various States and Union Territories The schemes which were included under this programme are

(i) expansion and improvement in the quality of primary education,

(ii) financial assistance to small entrepreneurs for setting up small industries,

(iii) rural engineering surveys,

(iv) setting up of agro-service centres

(v) expansion of consumer cooperative stores,

(vi) investigation of road projects,

(vii) design units for rural water supply

(viii) investigation of irrigation, power and flood control projects and

(ix) natural resources surveys—survey of land and soil ground water forest and mineral resources

As a result of implementation of the various schemes under the programme for educated unemployed, about 40 000 job opportunities were created in 1971-72 and about 68 000 job opportunities in 1972-73 mostly for educated persons. Information regarding employment generated under this programme in 1973-74 is not yet available but it is expected that the level of 1972-73 will be maintained in 1973-74 also. The expediture icurred under this programme by various States/Union Territories in 1971-72 was Rs. 12.55 crores and Rs. 41.87 crores in 1972-73. The revised allocation for this programme for 1973-74 is Rs. 44.77 crores.

(2) *Special Employment Programme for States and Union Territories:*

The Special Employment Programme both for educated and others was introduced in States and Union Territories in 1972-73 with a view to ensure that the States and Union Territories were fully involved in the process of employment generation. Rs. 26.50 crores were allocated to the States and Rs. 0.50 crores to the Union Territories with the understanding that the States would raise matching contributions so that the outlay on that account could be enhanced to that extent. The allocations to the States and Union Territories under this programme were made strictly on the basis of their population and they were asked to draw up schemes so as to benefit both educated and uneducated persons in urban as well as rural areas. It is estimated that job opportunities to about 3.70 lakh persons were provided in 1972-73 of whom about 50,000 were educated. This programme is being continued in 1973-74 also. According to the reports received so far from the States and Union Territories employment generated under this programme is about 1.31 lakh persons and 90.21 lakh mandays in 1973-74. Figures regarding educated persons benefiting are not separately available.

(3) *The Half-a-Million Jobs Programme for Educated Unemployed.*

In order to provide additional job opportunities to the educated unemployed, the Half-a-Million Jobs Programme was taken up in 1973-74. Under this programme, different States/Union Territories and some of the Central Ministries have formulated schemes within a ceiling amount allocated to each. These schemes fall into three broad categories:—

(i) Self-employment schemes in service, trade and commerce.

(ii) *Training schemes in different fields for eventual absorption of the trained personnel in different departments.*

(iii) Incentive schemes to the private employers for subsidized employment of educated persons such as engineers and other qualified technical personnel.

The schemes formulated by different States/Union Territories and the concerned Central Ministries are currently under implementation. The employment potential of these schemes is about 5 lakhs. Uptodate reports have not yet been received from all States and Union Territories. However, reports in hand so far reveal that employment has been generated for 2.58 lakh persons in the various States and Union Territories.

विद्रोही मिजो नेता लाल डेंगा

2831. **श्री भागीरथ भंवर :** क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या विद्रोही मिजो नेता लाल डेगा अभी भी बगला देश मे कही छिपे हुए है;

(ख) क्या बगला देश के अभ्युदय के बाद सरकार ने उसे पकड कर भारत भेजने की माग की है, और

(ग) यदि हा, तो उसका ब्योरा क्या है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन) (क) सरकार के पास ऐसी कोई सूचना नही है ।

(ख) जी नही ।

(ग) प्रश्न नही उठता ।

Allocation for Housing to State Government of Tamil Nadu

2832. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the housing allocation to the State Government of Tamil Nadu is too small in the Fifth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, whether the State Government has asked the National Development Council to allot more funds for the housing in the State during the Fifth Five Year Plan; and

(c) if so, the reaction of the Central Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) No, Sir. The provision for Housing in Tamil Nadu State is the highest amongst the States. In a Rs. 1532 crore State Plan as proposed by the State Government, an outlay of Rs. 72.70 crores was proposed for housing including Rs. 9 crores for rural Housing-sites. In view, however, of the size of the Fifth Plan as tentatively determined at Rs. 1,110 crores, a provision of Rs. 55 crores has been made for Housing.

(b) and (c). At the National Development Council meeting the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu did not raise this question.

Note of Planning Commission on Forest Policy during Fifth Plan

2833. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission had produced a note on forest policy recently;

(b) if so, the gist thereof; and

(c) the extent to which this policy has been incorporated into the Fifth Plan draft?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) Yes, Sir. A note on some aspects of forest policy was recently prepared and placed before the National Development Council at its last meeting held on December 8 and 9. 1973.

(b) A gist of the note is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6405/74.]

(c) The Draft Fifth Plan covers the main points of this note.

Gujarat High Court's Judgment on the orders of Police Commissioner, Ahmedabad

2834. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO:
SHRI S. N. MISRA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Gujarat High Court has held as illegal the order of the Ahmedabad Police Commissioner that persons violating the curfew orders were liable to be shot;

(b) whether the court has also refused leave to Government to appeal to the Supreme Court against the judgment; and

(c) whether the Central Government have examined the judgement of the Gujarat High Court and if so, the steps proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) The Gujarat High Court declared unlawful the executive directions contained in the announcement that persons violating the curfew were liable to be shot. No order was however issued by the Police Commissioner, as such to the Police for shooting the persons violating the curfew.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No, Sir. A copy of the judgment is awaited.

Suggestions from I.I.P. on Economy in consumption of Petrol

2835. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Institute of Petroleum has suggested a number of measures for effecting economy in the use of petrol and petroleum products; and

(b) if so, the broad features thereof and the decision taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. B. RANA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) *H. Petrol*:

(i) Use of lean carburettor jets in vehicles.

(ii) Most economical speed range for Indian cars.

(iii) Training of maintenance personnel especially in the proper tuning of the vehicles.

(iv) Imposition of maximum limits on carbon monoxide emission under idling condition of the cars.

(v) Use of multi-grade oils.

(vi) Other long term measures like use of:

—Radial Tyres;

—Variable speed/directional radiator fans.

Kerosene

(i) The Institute has worked upon to improve the design of existing light appliances with a view to use the Kerosine of low smoke point (inferior kerosine of smoke point—14 MM) in place of superior kerosine without affecting the degree of illumination. It will also increase the availability of kerosine.

(ii) Raising the thermal efficiency of pressure stoves by improving their design.

Diesel fuel

(i) In order to ensure best economy through proper maintenance of vehicles, legislation on exhaust smoke emissions should be enacted. To implement this suggestion, the Institute has developed a simple smoke meter which is amenable to road side application. This smoke-meter is completely indigenous, costing about Rs. 400 against the imported units cost a few thousands in foreign exchange.

(ii) Suitable axle-gear ratios for passenger buses. For best economy generally, different exle ratios are needed for buses and trucks depending upon gross wt. of the vehicle.

(iii) Improved body design with a view to reduce the air resistance offered to the movnig vehicle by frontol area and reduce the unladent weight of the vehicle.

(iv) Design of trucks for higher pay loads.

(v) Proper training of the vehicle drivers and maintenance personnel.

(vi) Imposition of maximum speed limits of buses and trucks.

(vii) Use of multigrade lubricants

(viii) Other long term measures like use of:

A—Automatic injection timing device;

B—Radial tyres.

C—Directional/variable speed radiator fans.

Lubricating oil:

Re-refining of used lubricating oils:—The Institute has developed a process for this purpose which is already licensed to twenty two parties—capacity 6,800 tonnes/year.

General

— Efficiency limits for lighting and heating appliances should be raised by I.S.I.

— Marketing of appliances not conforming to IS Specifications should be discouraged.

The suggestions are being considered by a Committee of Secretaries and their sub-groups.

Proposal to limit speed of Automobiles to save Fuel

2836 SHRI G Y KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study has been made by Indian Institute of Petroleum, Dehra Dun regarding fuel consumption of automobiles;

(b) whether Government propose to limit the maximum speed of automobiles to save the fuel, and

(c) if so, the broad outlines regarding the decision of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M B RANA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The matter is being considered by a Committee of Secretaries and its Sub-Groups

Industrial Pollution in and abroad Cochin

2837. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether in a symposium organised by the Kerala Shastra Sahitya Parishad and the Cochin Science Association a study in depth of the problems of industrial pollution in and around Cochin was recommended;

(b) whether many large industries in the Cochin-Alwaye belt have been guilty of pollution; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by the Government to control pollution in this area?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House

Research and Development Base Plan for Cement Industry prepared by Cement Research Institute of India, New Delhi

2838 SHRI B K DASCHOWDHURY Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Cement Research Institute of India, New Delhi (under CSIR) has prepared a research and development base plan for Cement Industry, and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M B RANA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Some of the salient features of the Plan are:—

(i) The Base Plan suggests short/long term measures for increasing the production of Cement.

(ii) Place of R&D in Cement industry and the role of Cement Research Institute of India (CRI) to provide the necessary base for a planned and intensive R&D work.

(iii) The R&D needs of the Cement industry in the field of quarrying, material handling, utilisation of low grade raw materials etc

(iv) The Base Plan also indicates the areas of R&D work covered by Cement Research Institute of India and the proposed centres of specialised activities at Cement Research Institute.

Setting up of an Agency to Recruit Class IV Staff

2839 SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO
SHRI M RAM GOPAL REDDY

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) whether Government propose to set up a new agency to recruit Class IV staff on the lines of UPSC

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the proposal; and

(c) whether this agency will also provide jobs to other than Scheduled Castes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) (a) No, Sir

(b) and (c) Does not arise

Development of Coal Resources

2840 SHRI VASANT SATHE
SHRI BISWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA·

Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state

(a) whether Governments attention has been drawn to the statements made by experts of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research and reported in the press that India would have been in the forefront of coal technology by now if coal avenues had not been ignored in oil search;

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken in the future in that direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M B. RANA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The recommendations of the Ghosh Committee could not be followed up because (i) it was not considered economic in the context of the then prices (ii) reported failure of SASOL Plant in South Africa and (iii) decision to locate refineries in India and thus save some foreign exchange

(c) Considerable laboratories/bench scale work has been done in some of the national laboratories of the CSIR on utilisation of coal In some cases Pilot Plants are being set up for further development of the processes

Reservation of Jobs for local people in Maharashtra

2841 SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) whether Central Government have received any communication from the State Government of Maharashtra on the problem of reserving 80 per cent jobs in Maharashtra to the local people, and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) (a) and (b) The Central Government have not received any communication from the Government of Maharashtra on the problem of reserving 80 per cent jobs in Maharashtra to the 'local people' However instructions stated to have been issued on 27th September, 1973 by the Directorate of Industries of the Government of Maharashtra in this regard have come to the notice of the Central Government

Earlier, when the Central Government's attention was drawn to a letter stated to have been issued by the Industries and Labour Department of

Government of Maharashtra to the effect that preference should be shown to local people in the matter of employment, the Government of Maharashtra were addressed in August, 1973 bringing to their notice the Constitutional position relating to equality of opportunity and mentioning at the same time that they may review their policy in this regard and that if, as stated, a letter had been issued, they may consider modifying it suitably.

Judicial Probe into Police Excesses in Gujarat

2842 SHRI M M. JOSEPH:
SHRI C K. CHANDRAPPAN·

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to withdraw the prohibitory orders under Section 144 Cr. PC from all over the State of Gujarat and withdrawal of the Army from Ahmedabad; and

(b) the reasons for delay in judicial probe into alleged police excesses as a result of which many innocent people lost their property as well as lives in Gujarat?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) Army units were withdrawn from Ahmedabad on the 16th February, 1974. Prohibitory orders under Section 144 Cr. P.C which are in Force in some parts of Gujarat will be withdrawn as soon as the law and order situation improves.

(b) The attention of Government is now wholly devoted to the immediate restoration of peace and normalcy in the State and the present moment is not considered opportune for considering a judicial probe into alleged police excesses.

मध्य प्रदेश में अनुसूचित जनजातियों को निःशुल्क शिक्षा प्रदान करने के लिए नियत धनराशि

2843. **श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा :** क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश की एक तिहाई जन सख्या जनजातियो की है;

(ख) यदि हा तो उन्हे नि शुल्क शिक्षा प्रदान करने के लिये पाचवी पचवर्षीय योजना मे कितनी धनराशि नियत की गई है; और

(ग) इस बारे मे अन्य क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन) (क) मध्य प्रदेश मे अनुसूचित जन जातियों की जनसख्या 20.14 प्रतिशत है।

(ख) मैट्रिक पूर्व स्तर की शिक्षा सुविधाए सामान्य क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत अनुसूचित जन जातियो के सभी लडके और लडकियो को राज्य सरकार द्वारा उपलब्ध की जाती है। किन्तु पिछडे वर्गों के राज्य क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत अनुसूचित जन जातियो की शिक्षा के लिये सामान्य शिक्षा क्षेत्र के प्रयत्नो मे सहायता करने के लिये विशेष व्यवस्था की जाती है। राज्य सरकार को केन्द्रीय सहायता प्रति वर्ष खण्ड अनुदान तथा खण्ड ऋणो के रूप मे दी जाती है। राज्य क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत पाचवी पच वर्षीय योजना के दौरान अनुसूचित जन जातियो के कल्याण के वास्ते सभी राज्यो के लिये 71.00 करोड रुपयो की अस्थाई व्यवस्था की गई है।

(ग) केन्द्रीय प्रायोजित कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत जहा केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा शतप्रतिशत व्यय वहन किया जाता है अनुसूचित जनजातियो के शैक्षणिक विकास के लिये मैट्रिकोत्तर छात्रवृत्तिया तथा छात्राओं के हास्टल नाम की दो योजनाये है। पाचवी पंच वर्षीय योजना

के दौरान सभी राज्यों के वास्ते इन दो योजनाओं के लिये क्रमश 14 00 करोड तथा 2 00 करोड रुपयो की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में अनुसूचित जनजातियों के कल्याण के लिए व्यवस्था

2844. **श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा** : क्या गृह मत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अनुपूरक पांचवी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान अनुसूचित जनजातियों के कल्याण के लिये कुल कितनी धनराशि की व्यवस्था की गई है और

(ख) राज्यों को इस सम्बन्ध में किये जाने वाले नियतन के मानदण्ड क्या हैं ?

गृह मत्रालय मे उपमत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन) : (क) अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिये पांचवी पंचवर्षीय योजना में अपनाई व्यवस्था इस प्रकार है —

केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र	32 00 करोड रुपये
राज्य क्षेत्र .	71 00 करोड रुपये

इसके अतिरिक्त पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान आदिवासी क्षेत्रों के सघटित विकास के लिये सम्बन्धित राज्यों को 200 00 करोड रुपयो की राशि सभवत आवटित की जायेगी ।

(ख) राज्य क्षेत्र के अन्तर्गत योजनागत व्यय स्वय राज्य की योजना का एक भाग है और इसलिये केन्द्र द्वारा इसे राज्यों को आवटित करने का प्रश्न नही उठता । केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र के योजनागत व्यय आदिवासी विकास खण्ड सहकारिता छात्रावास व होस्टल मैट्रिकोत्तर छात्रवृत्तिया तथा अनुसधान व प्रशिक्षण जैसे विभिन्न कार्यक्रमों के लिये है । आदिवासी विकास खण्डों के लिये आवटन किसी विशिष्ट राज्य मे खण्डो की सख्या पर निर्भर करता है । [illegible] कार्यक्रमो पर वार्षिक योजना बैठकों मे विचार किया जाता है और राज्य की कुल आवश्यकताओं तथा सम्पूर्ण उपलब्ध योजनागत व्यय को दृष्टि मे रखते हुए उपयुक्त आवटन किया जाता है । आदिवासी क्षेत्रो के सघटित विकास के लिये अतिरिक्त योजनागत व्यय के सम्बन्ध मे राज्यो से इन क्षेत्रो के लिये उप-परियोजनाये तैयार करने के लिये कहा गया है । उनसे कुल योजनागत व्यय जो सम्भवत राज्य क्षेत्र कार्यक्रमो, केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र कार्यक्रमो तथा अन्य ऋण देने वाले सस्थानो से आयेगा उसे बताने का अनुरोध किया गया है । योजना आयोग को उप-परियोजनाये प्रस्तुत किये जाने पर राज्यो के साथ विस्तृत विचार विमर्श के बाद केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र के आवटन के बारे मे निर्णय किया जायगा ।

Technique Developed by Central Building Research Institute, Roorkee for Building Rural Houses

2845 SHRI R V SWAMINATHAN
SHRI D D DESAI

Will the Minister of SCIENCE and TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state

(a) whether the Central Building Research Institute Roorkee has developed a technique for building rural houses at the cost of Rs 2,000 per unit by using prefabricated brick panels of three inch thickness, and

(b) if so whether Government have decided to construct houses in rural areas by making use of this technique?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M B RANA) (a) Yes, Sir, at a cost of about Rs 2,250 per Unit

(b) Some Harijan houses adopting this technique are being constructed in the rural areas of Meerut District by the Rural Engineering Department of Government of Uttar Pradesh (U P) under the guidance of the Institute

Setting up of Fundamental Research Institute in the name of late Prof S N Bose

2846 SHRI SAMAR GUHA Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state

(a) whether Bose-Statistics' his contribution to unified field theory' and other works of late National Professor Acharya Satyendra Nath Bose have been recognised by the international world of science as fundamental achievements

(b) if so whether his memory will be honoured as an inspiration to young Indian Scientists, desiring to do research work on fundamental science

(c) if so whether Government propose to set up a Fundamentol Research Institute after his name or rename any research centre dealing with fundamental science after him if so the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government for the purpose and

(d) whether the Government will bring out a commemoration volume on the life works and achievements of Acharya Satyendra Nath Bose, and if so facts thereabout?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C SUBRAMANIAM) (a) and (b) Yes Sir

(c) and (d) Sir, the details regarding the steps which will be taken in commemoration of Prof S N Bose and his work are yet to be worked out

Price of Salt in Gauhati

2847 SHRI RAM PRAKASH Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state·

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the reports of salt being sold at Re 1 per kg in Gauhati, and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M B RANA) (a) It was reported in the press that salt in Assam was being sold at Re 1 per Kg

(b) Under the Zonal Scheme for distribution of salt to Assam and other North Eastern States salt is to move to these areas from Calcutta where it comes by ship from the West Coast ports in Gujarat and Tuticorin port in Tamil Nadu From Calcutta salt moves by rail under priority category to Assam and other consuming areas in the North Eastern Region

Apart from this Zonal salt obtained by sea-cum-rail route via Calcutta Assam has been obtaining salt by all-rail route from the salt manufacturing sources under ordinary traffic Difficulties arose in December, 1973 when ordinary traffic was restricted by the Railways and there was a revision in bunker surcharges the total effect leading to some increase in the price of salt

The bunker surcharge was reduced from 2-1-1974 Supplies were also rushed from Calcutta to Assam by Railways

The reported high price of salt in Assam is also due to the fact that the nominees of the Government of Assam were not lifting their quota of salt from Calcutta by rail The Government of Assam were asked to direct their nominees to lift their quota of salt from Calcutta by rail with a view to easing the shortage and resultant high price of salt in Assam

A committee has also been constituted under Chairmanship of Minister of State Industrial Development to study the problem of North Eastern Region in depth

Ordinance on Nationalisation of foreign owned Plantations in Kerala

2848. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN:
SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the plantation workers in Kerala have been conducting demonstrations demanding the nationalisation of the foreign owned plantations;

(b) whether Government of Kerala had submitted an Ordinance to the centre, year back. for approval; and

(c) if so, the reasons for delay in centre's approval to the Ordinance?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) We are not aware of such demonstrations.

(b) The Ordinance was received in July 1971.

(c) The Ordinance required examination in consultation with several concerned Ministries/Departments of Government of India from the point of view of policy implications and wider reprercussions. As a result of a comprehensive scrutiny of these aspects, it has been decided to set up a high-powered Group to examine the implications.

Demand for inclusion of Manipuri and Bhojpuri Languages in Eighth Schedule of the Constitution

2850. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the fact that various bodies demanded the inclusion of Manipuri and Bhojpuri languages in Eighth Schedule of the Constitution; and

(b) if so, the facts and the decision thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). Demands have been received from time to time for inclusion of Manipuri, Bhojpuri and some other languages for inclusion in the 8th Schedule of the Constitution. It is the considered view of Government that no useful propose will be served by enlarging the 8th Schedule inasmuch as development of these languages can be achieved otherwise.

Names of Journals to whom advertisements were given

2851. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Wli tlhe Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Journals given advertisements for their special numbers during 1st January, 1973 to 31st December, 1973; and

(b) the amount paid for each advertisement?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) and (b). Information regarding the details of advertisements released to individual newspapers and the amounts paid to them is treated as confidential as between the Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity and the individual publishers.

Freedom fighters who served long-term imprisonment in Portugal

2852. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the freedom fighters who served long term imprisonment in Portugal during the freedom struggle of Goa, have been awarded political pension; and

(b) if so, the names of these freedom fighters?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b) The Scheme for the grant of pension covers freedom fighters who suffered imprisonment outside India during the freedom struggle including those of Goa However, it has not been possible to ascertain the names of persons who have undergone imprisonment in Portugal among those sanctioned pension.

Proposal to make available to small newspapers the newsprint used by big newspapers

2853. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government would make available to small newspapers through the State Trading Corporation the extra paper from the huge reels and newsprints used by big newspapers from the newspaper chains; and

(b) whether this proposal will help in meeting partially the requirement of small newspapers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) and (b). Newsprint quota is allotted to newspapers on the basis of an allocation policy framed from time to time. The quota so fixed includes a percentage towards transit and machine-room-waste. Quota once allotted to a newspaper is meant for its use and no part of it can be recovered for diversion to any other newspaper.

Maharashtra-Karnataka-Kerala Boundary Dispute

2854. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chief Minister of Kerala has not accepted the Mahajan Commission's report on the future of Kasarged;

(b) if so, what is Government's reaction on it; and

(c) how Government would solve the problem among the three States of Maharashtra, Karnataka and Kerala?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) As the House is aware, the Government of India itself has not yet taken final decision on the recommendations made in Mahajan Commission's Report.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Efforts in the direction of identifying areas of agreement between the Chief Ministers concerned and securing an amichble solution which would command maximum acceptability have been in progress and are continuing.

Setting up of newsprint plant in Kenya by Oriental Paper Mills

2855. SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons why 200 technicians on behalf of an Indian company, Oriental Paper Mills have been working to set up Kenya's biggest paper plant, which will cut down 65 per cent of Kenya's imports; and

(b) whether this company and the technicians could not have been utilised for industrial development in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. B. RANA): (a) Approval has been accorded to M/s. Orient Paper Mills to set up a 150 tonnes per day paper plant in Kenya in accordance with Government's policy to encourage Indian entrepreneurs in a limited way to set up industrial joint ventures abroad by contribution of indigenous machinery and technical know-how towards their share capital. This has been adopted as a measure of export promotion and for promoting economic co-operation among the developing countries Some technicians have been sent by the company to Kenya in this connection.

(b) Since we have sufficient technicians in the country, the employment of a few technicians in joint ventures abroad will not affect the industrial programmes in the country

Removal of Unemployment among Engineers during Fifth Plan

2856 SHRI D P JADEJA
SHRI ARVIND M PATEL

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to remove unemployment among the engineers during the Fifth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) On the basis of 5 5 per cent annual rate of growth the additional requirement of graduate engineers would be about 85,000 Having regard to the out turn of engineers during the fifth plan period and the back log of the unemployed engineers there may not be any serious problem of unemployment among engineers in the Fifth Plan if the 5 5 per cent rate of growth is achieved

Considerable job opportunities are likely to be created for the engineers of various disciplines under various Plan programmes such as large, medium and small scale industries, power projects, soil conservation, major, medium and minor irrigation, communications, agro-service centres etc for which much large allocations have been proposed during the Fifth Five Year Plan. In addition, self-employment opportunities on a larger scale are proposed to be created for engineers with financial support from the public sector banks.

Development of backward areas in Gujarat

2857. SHRI D. P. JADEJA
SHRI VEKARIA.

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Gujarat Government have submitted any scheme for the approval of the Central Government for the industrial development of the industrially backward districts of that State, and

(b) if so, the outlines of the proposals submitted by the State of Gujarat?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI) (a) No Sir

(b) Does not arise

Stepping up of savings during Fifth Plan

2858 SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI
SHRI RAGHUNANDAN-LAL BHATIA

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state·

(a) whether the Planning Commission has urged upon the Government to take steps to step up savings during the Fifth Plan, and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to offer higher rates of interest on financial assets for channelising savings into the hands of public financial intermediaries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) Yes, Sir. Draft Fifth Five Year Plan indicates various policies and measures for stepping up both public and private savings. In this connection attention is particularly invited to Chapter 2—'Objectives and Policy for the Fifth Plan' and Chapter 4—'Investment and

Saving' of the Draft Fifth Five Year Plan which has already been laid on the Table of the House.

(b) The structure of interest rates for channelising savings into the hands of public financial intermediaries is kept under constant review and appropriate changes are made as and when necessary in the light of relevant factors. However, as indicated in the Draft Fifth Five Year Plan, a policy of offering higher interest rates on financial assets needs to be carefully considered for channelising savings into the hands of public financial intermediaries. A sharp increase in interest rates is neither desirable nor feasible as the effect of such a policy on the aggregate volume of savings is generally much weaker and less certain. All the implications of raising the interest rates have to be carefully weighed before a decision is taken.

Expansion of TV net work in Fifth Plan

2859 SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:

SHRI P GANGADEB:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken for the expansion of Television net work in Fifth Plan; and

(b) whether any measures have been taken in presenting the right type of programme?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) Three mother T.V. Stations and 18 Relay transmitters are included in the Fifth Plan to provide continuity of TV service to areas covered by the Satellite experiment, after it comes to an end by mid-1976.

(b) T.V. programmes are already being planned and produced with the objective of utilising this powerful medium of mass communication for giving effective support to developmental efforts in the fields of education, agriculture, health and family planning, besides imparting entertainment to the viewers. However, the improvement of programmes is a continuous process. These are regularly analysed and critically reviewed. Note is also taken of press reviews and letters from viewers.

Cases of Suicides

2860. SHRI GAJADHAR MAJHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the number of cases of suicides committed in various States during 1972-73 and main causes therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): A statement showing the incidence and causes of suicides in the country during the year 1972 is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No LT-6446/74] Figures for the year 1973 have not been compiled so far.

Courts cases against Central Government Employees for September, 1968 strike

2861 SHRI S M. BANERJEE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Court cases initiated against the Central Government employees of Delhi at the time of 19th September, 1968 strike are still going on and no action to terminate these proceedings has yet been taken by Government to normalise the industrial relations;

(b) if so, whether a case registered under section 9 Punjab Security Act against the General Secretary, Delhi Defence Employees Council is still going on in New Delhi Court since October, 1968; and

(c) what action Government propose to take to terminate the Court Proceedings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) (a) to (c) In the matter of prosecution of employees involved in the strike of Central Government Employees on the 19th September, 1968, Governments policy has been to allow the law to take its course However, State Governments and Union Territory Administrations concerned have been requested from time to time to take necessary steps for expediting the proceedings and also to make a careful scrutiny of the pending prosecution cases with a view to terminating those cases, according to law, when there is not sufficient evidence According to available information, cases against some employees are still pending including the case referred to in part (b) of the question However, in view of the policy of Govt referred to above, it is not proposed to terminate the proceedings in that case

मंत्रियों की सुरक्षा पर किया गया खर्च

2862. **श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :** क्या गृह मत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1971 के लोक सभा चुनावों के बाद प्रधान मत्री सहित मत्रियो की सुरक्षा सम्बन्धी मद के अन्तर्गत प्रत्येक मत्री की सुरक्षा पर प्रतिवर्ष अलग-अलग कितना व्यय किया गया, और

(ख) बचत अभियान के अन्तर्गत इस सम्बन्ध मे क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन) . (क) विवरण सलग्न है ।

(ख) मत्रियो की सुरक्षा की सर्वोपरि आवश्यकता को ध्यान मे रखते हुए ऐसे कार्यों के लिये तैनात सुरक्षा कर्मचारियो की सख्या मे कोई कमी नही की गई है ।

विवरण

		1971	1972	1973
		(रुपये)	(रुपये)	(रुपये)
1 प्रधान मत्री	.	3;68,730 00	3,83,184 00	3,87,894 00
2 गृह मत्री	.	..	..	71,868 55
3 वित्त मत्री	.	65,822.00	67,457.00	74,564 00
4. अन्य सभी मत्री	.	22;082.00 प्रत्येक	22,407.60 प्रत्येक	24,162.80 प्रत्येक

टिप्पणी : उन मत्रियो के सबंध मे जो अपने पदों पर वर्ष मे कुछ समय के लिये बने रहे उनकी सुरक्षा पर उस अवधि में जिसमें वे अपने पदों पर बने रहे उपर्युक्त दरों से व्यय किया गया ।

Functioning of Press Council of India

2863. SHRI S A MURUGANANATHAM: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the working of the Press Council of India has come to a standstill, and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government for the smooth working of it?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA)· (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Import of Technical know-how

2864. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANATHAM· Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to consider sympathetically applications for import of technical know-how and release of foreign exchange for export oriented industries, and

(b) if so, the facts therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. B. RANA) (a) and (b). Import of technical know-how is only considered in those fields of industry where indigenous technology has not developed adequately. However, with a view to encouraging exports, foreign collaboration may be permitted by Government in other areas also, where a substantial portion of the production is ear-marked for exports. In such cases, approval is granted subject to the condition that the India partly shall give a suitable guarantee to effect the stipulated exports.

Issue of Letter of intent to Birlas for setting up Cement plant at Durgapur

2865 SHRI R. N BARMAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state·

(a) whether Government have issued letters of intent to set up cement plant at Durgapur by the Birlas,

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) whether production has started. if so, qnantity produced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M B. RANA): (a) and (b). A carrying on Business licence was granted on 4th October, 1971 to M/s. Durgapur Cement Works, a Birla concern for setting up a cement plant at Durgapur for the manufacture of 6 0 lakh tonnes per annum of blast furnace slag cement.

(c) No, Sir.

Alleged late Delivery of Dak in Delhi

2866 SHRI R N BARMAN· Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn towards a news report on 2nd February, 1974 aleging the late delivery of Dak in Delhi by Postal staff, and

(b) if so the reasons for the same and the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (PROF SHER SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There have been some delays to dak during December, 1973 and January, 1974 due to locomen strike and IAC lock-out. Both train and air services have become near normal and I hope there will be no delay now.

Measures suggested by National Committee on Science and Technology to overcome Coal and Oil Crisis

2867. SHRI R. N. BARMAN:

SHRI P. M. METHA:

Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state.

(a) whether the National Committee on Science and Technology has suggested several long and short term measures to overcome the present coal and oil crisis,

(b) if so, the main suggestions made, and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM) (a) and (b) The measures suggested by the National Committee on Science and Technology relate to present oil shortage taking into consideration the abundance of coal resources These include greater care and efficiency in the use of oil products and development of alternative and substitute sources of energy such as chemical solar coal and coal gas for use in industries where these can be used instead of oil

(c) Specific action plans are being worked out by several expert groups for implementation by concerned organisations in the country

Minority and Scheduled Caste and Tribe Employees in Police Force

2868 SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether any record is available to the Ministry about the percentage of minority and Scheduled Caste and Tribe employees working within the police force in our country; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise

Corruption of Administration

2869 SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether in her speeches in the Election tour she had mentioned anything about corruption in administration or she held the bureaucracy and the hoarders responsible for the price-rise, and

(b) if so, what specific steps she is considering to take to overhaul the present administration and to minimise the dominance of bureaucracy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) (a) and (b). In the speeches made by the Prime Minister during the course of her tours in connection with the election, the Prime Minister referred, in general terms, to the need to combat corruption, hoarding, black marketing etc Though emphasizing the need for efficient implementation of the Government's policies and programmes she did not speak of any dominance of the bureaucrucy However Government are aware of the need to improve the existing administrative system and are making continuous efforts to review and restructure it to meet the changing socio-economic requirements of the country.

U.P.-Haryana Boundary Dispute

2870. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any boundary dispute between Haryana and Uttar Pradesh;

(b) whether the lands eroded by river Yamuna are being occupied by

Haryana residents with the help of Haryana Police;

(c) whether residents of 32 U.P. villages had decided to boycott the U.P. Assembly Elections as a protest; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by the Government to resolve the dispute expeditiously?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) Since a part of the inter-State boundary between Haryana and Uttar Pradesh has been defined as the deep-stream of the river Yamuna and this deep-stream boundary keeps fluctuating, the administrative difficulties resulting therefrom give rise to some disputes; but there is no boundary dispute as such.

(b) The Government of Haryana have intimated that there has been no such occupation of lands.

(c) Facts are being ascertained from the Government of U.P. The Government of India have no such information.

(d) The question of replacing the deep-stream boundary by fixed boundary is under consideration.

Legislation for Fixing the Proportion of Advertisement and News in the Newspapers

2871. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state

(a) whether Government has secured the legal opinion of the Attorney General on the question of fixing the proportion of advertisement columns and columns devoted to reading material in the mass circulation dailies in the Indian languages and in English by legislation; and

(b) if so, the details of this opinion?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) No Sir. It may, however, be added that in its judgment of September 25, 1961, what is known as the Sakal case, the Supreme Court struck down Section 3(1) of the Newspaper (Price and Page) Act, 1956, which *inter alia* enabled the Central Government to promulgate an order for the regulation of the space to be allowed for advertising matter in relation to other matters published in a newspaper. The Supreme Court have observed in their judgment of 30-10-1972 in the Newsprint Policy case that a restraint on the number of pages, a restraint on circulation and a restraint on advertisements would affect the fundamental rights under Article 19(1)(a) of the Constitution on the aspects of propagation, publication and circulation. It is not, therefore, legally possible at present to issue any order limiting the space to be allotted for advertisements in newspapers.

(b) Does not arise.

Review of the Period of President's Rule in Andhra Pradesh

2872. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have prepared a review of the achievements and failure of the Centre in Andhra Pradesh during the period this State was under President's Rule;

(b) if not, whether such a review will be prepared and laid before Parliament during the current Session; and

(c) if not, the reasons for not doing so?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) to (c). A review of the administration of the State under President's Rule was prepared and circulated to the Members in August, 1973 when the approval of the House was sought for the continuance of the Proclamation issued under article 356 of the Constitution. Government do not consider it necessary to undertake any further review.

Opening of P.C.Os. in Monghyr Sadar and Banka Parliamentary Constituencies

2873. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number of Public Call Offices (Telephone) in Monghyr Sadar and Banka Parliamentary Constituencies of Bihar;

(b) whether a demand has been made for increasing the number of PCOs;

(c) whether Government would open additional P.C.Os. in these areas so that all the Development Block Centres and important commercial centres are covered; and

(d) if not, the reasons for not doing this?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) Number of Public Call Offices existing at present is given below:

I.	Monghyr Sadar Parliamentary Constituency	5
II.	Banka Parliamentary Constituency . . .	6

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). Four proposals for PCOs at Sambuganj, Belhar, Katoria and Dhoraiya were examined. The sanction for a local PCO at Belhar is under issue. The remaining 3 proposals had to be dropped as these were unremunerative and the loss involved could not be condoned. Additional P.C.Os at Development Block Headquarters and important Commercial Centres will be opened in those cases where the conditions laid down in the existing policy are fulfilled. In other cases, it would be possible to provide these facilities if some interested parties are willing to indemnify the loss to this department. Development Block Headquarters are not category stations for provision of PCO facility on loss. The question of including such stations as category stations during the Fifth Five Year Plan is under examination.

Closure of Kilns in Cement Factories for want of Coal

2874. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA:

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of kilns in cement factories in the country which remain closed for want of coal;

(b) the extent to which the production of cement has been affected; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to provide coal to the kilns to boost up cement production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. B. RANA): (a) and (b). Information about the number of kilns closed for want of coal is not readily available. However, it is estimated that a production of about 6.7 lakh tonnes of cement was lost for want of coal during the period September 1973 to December, 1973.

(c) A statement is attached.

Statement

The requirement of coal for the cement industry has been assessed at 5.20 lakh tonnes per month against which an allocation of 4.57 lakh tonnes per month has been fixed. With a view to ensure adequate supplies of coal to the cement industry, a Standing Linkage Committee has been set up in the Department of Mines and the position of coal supplies to the Cement Industry is reviewed by this Committee every month. Keeping in view the location of factories, the quality of coal required etc; the cement factories have been linked to different coal fields. A joint monitoring cell has been set up at Calcutta to watch constantly the actual despatches of coal to the Cement Factories However the actual despatches of coal have been below the allocations fixed, as will be seen from the following figures

(figures in tonnes)

Month	Monthly quota fixed by the Linkage Committee	Actual coal receipts	Shortfall in supply
September, 1973	4,45,450	3,27,024	1,18,426
October, 1973	4,53,550	3,38,482	1,15,068
November, 1973	4 53,550	3 47,331	1 06,219
December, 1973	4,57,250	3 15,057	1,32 193
January, 1974	4,57,250	3 27 910	1 29,340

As a result of the shortfall in supplies of coal some of the cement factories were compelled to use furnace oil.

In order to improve production of coal and its transport to the cement factories the Government have taken a number of measures Some of the important steps taken in this direction are as under —

(i) A high level Committee under the Chairmanship of Deputy Minister in the Department of Mines, has been set up to review the measures needed for improving coal transport and distribution

(ii) A Joint Cell consisting of representatives of Railway Board, Coal Mines Authority and Bharat Coking Coal Ltd has been set up at Calcutta to ensure proper co-ordination in movement of coal,

(iii) Rail transport is being supplemented by movement of coal by road, coastal shipping etc, and

(iv) Special efforts are made to rush supplies of coal to a cement factory facing critical stock situation

Re-employment of retired I C S and I A S Officers

2875 SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA

SHRI R P ULAGANAMBI

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) whether some retired I C S and I A S officers have been re-employed by the Government of India

(b) if so, the number of such officers re-employed during the last three years and the reasons for their re-employment, and

(c) whether their re-employment will block promotions of I A S Officers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House

Charges of corruption against former Ministers of Gujarat

2876. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO:

SHRI M. M. JOSEPH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state whether Central Government propose to appoint a Commission of Inquiry to investigate into the charges of Corruption against former Ministers of Gujarat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): No memoranda containing allegations of corruption against the former Ministers of Gujarat has been received. If any such allegations are received, the matter will be examined in accordance with the usual procedure.

Statement made by Chairman, Indian Space Research Organisation to close down Units at Thumba if workers resort to agitation

2877. SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN:

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:

Will the Minister of SPACE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chairman of the Indian Space Research Organisation had stated in a press conference at Trivandrum in the month of January, 1974 that the I.S.R.O. will close down its units at Thumba if the workers resort to any form of agitation; and

(b) if so, the reasons for making such a statement?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise

Indian and Foreign Citizens apprehended for espionage

2879. SHRI RAM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the number of Indian and foreign citizens apprehended during 1973 who were engaged in espionage work in the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): According to information received so far 3 Indian citizens and 1 foreign citizen were apprehended during the period 1-1-1973 to 31-12-1973. Information from some States is still awaited.

Recasting of Annual Plan for Delhi for 1974-75

2879. SHRI RAM PRAKASH:

SHRI R. S. PANDEY:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Delhi Administration was asked to recast its annual plan for 1974-75; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). The Draft proposals for 1974-75 amounting to Rs. 90.51 crores submitted by the Delhi Administration were considered by the Planning Commission both at official level and at the level of Chief Executive Councillor. On the basis of overall availability of resources, Planning Commission has approved an outlay of Rs. 45 crores for the year 1974-75.

Alleged burning of Post Office in Baroda

2880. SHRI RAM PRAKASH:

SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Post Office was burnt in Baroda on 11th February, 1974; and

(b) if so, the total loss suffered by P. & T. Department?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) and (b). On 11-2-1974, two unsuccessful attempts were made to set Mandvi Sub Post Office (Baroda) on fire which was put off before it could cause any damage or loss.

Atomic Power Plant at Haldia in West Bengal

2881. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of West Bengal have made a request for the setting up of an Atomic Power Plant at Haldia in West Bengal;

(b) if so, the outlines of the text of the representation; and

(c) the reaction of the Central Government thereto?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The representation emphasises the substantial shortfall in power generation in the State which is likely to arise during the next decade and urges the setting up of an atomic power station either at Dantan or at Haldia in view of the rising cost of coal, the growing demands from coal-based industries and the transportation costs from pot-heads and on the assumption that nuclear power is a viable alternative to thermal power even in the Eastern Region

(c) It would not be economically feasible to erect a nuclear power station in the Eastern Region till bigger units of 500/1000 MW capacity become technologically feasible in India. Till that time, it is in the country's interest to maximise the investment of available resources for power generation by siting nuclear stations in areas remote from coal fields.

Letter written by late Prof. S. N. Bose to Government on 'Project of Helium Collection'

2882. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Prof. S. N. Bose wrote a letter to the Government before he passed away regarding the 'Project of Helium Collection' about which a band of scientists with Indian Association for Cultivation of Science Calcutta, are working;

(b) if so, the text of the letter; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to continue the scientific work on the 'Project of Helium Collection'?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The text of the letter is placed on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6407/74.]

(c) The Project 'Helium Collection' was approved in April, 1972 as a 5-year scheme.

References in Lord Wavell's Diary about Reported Plane Crash involving Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose

2883. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to Lord Wavell's Diary published recently in which references have been made about the former Viceroy's reaction about the reported plane crash involving Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose;

(b) if so, the facts thereabout, and the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(c) whether these facts were not available with the Government earlier?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) Government have seen the following entry under the date August 24 (1945) on page 164 of the book "Wavell—The Viceroy's Journal":—

> "I wonder if the Japanese announcement of Subhas Chandra Bose's death in an air-crash is true. I suspect it very much, it is just what would be given out if he meant to go underground. My first reaction when I heard it was to tell P.S.V. to ask S.E.A.C. to make most careful enquiries into the story as soon as they could. If it is true, it will be great relief. His disposal would have presented a most difficult problem."

(b) and (c). This book was published in 1973. The passage quoted above would appear to represent Lord Wavell's personal views in the matter. Government had no information about this passage earlier.

Alignment of Bilaspur District of H.P. with Hamirpur Postal Division

2884. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a representation for the alignment of Bilaspur District of Himachal Pradesh with Hamirpur Postal Division has been considered by the Government;

(b) if so, whether any decision has been taken by the Government on this representation; and

(c) if so, the nature of the decision; if not, the likely date by which the decision would be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. The representation is under consideration and a decision is expected to be taken shortly.

Waiting List of Telephone Connections in Delhi

2885. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons who have been on the waiting list in Delhi for telephone connections as on 1st January, 1974 for the last—

(i) over 10 years,
(ii) over 7 years,
(iii) over 5 years,
(iv) over 3 years; and

(b) the likely date by which those in category (i) would be provided telephones?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) Number of persons who have been on waiting lists under different categories in Delhi as on 1st January 1974 was as follows:—

	OYT	Special	Genl.
(i) Over 10 years . .	nil	nil	8485
(ii) over 7 years . .	nil	351	16383
(ii) Over 5 years	nil	1601	21002
(iv) over 3 years	99	5008	27465

(b) 8485 demands of more than 10 years are all under General Category and relate to Tis Hazari, Idgah, Delhi Gate, Karolbagh, Connaught Place, Jorbagh and Okhla areas. Only 15 per cent of available capacity is apportioned in General Category. Addition of 60,000 new lines has been planned for the above mentioned exchange areas in the Fifth Plan which will enable all the above-mentioned 8485 demands to be met by the end of Fifth Plan period.

Encouragement of Local Recruitment in P. & T. Department

2886. PROF: NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government would consider any improvement in the Rules and Regulations governing the recruitment to Class III and Class IV posts in the P. & T. Department, so as to encourage the local recruitment; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (PROF. SHER SINGH). (a) No, Sir. The present rules and regulations ensure adequate emphasis on local recruitment.

(b) Does not arise.

Upgradation of Dasuya Sub Post Office in Punjab Circle

2887. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a decision has been taken for the upgradation of Dasuya Sub Post Office in Punjab Circle to the status of a Head Post Office; and

(b) if so, the likely date by which the upgradation would be effected?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As soon as suitable building is obtained on rent.

Alignment of Nalagarh Telephone Exchange to Kalka Telephone Exchange

2888. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a representation. for the alignment of Nalagarh Telephone Exchange in Himachal Pradesh to Kalka Telephone Exchange (instead of the present alignment of this Exchange with Ropar Exchange) had been received by the Government; and

(b) if so, the decision of the Government on the representation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter is under examination.

Indo-Hungarian Agreement on Science and Technology

2889. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:

SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH:

Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indo-Hungarian pact on Science and Technology has been signed recently; and

(b) if so, the broad features of the agreement?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C SUBRAMANIAM) (a) The Indo-Hungarian agreement on science and technology was signed on 14th February, 1974

(b) The agreement provides for contacts between the concerned scientific institutions in the two countries, participation in scientific conferences exchange of publications, documentation visits of senior experts in the identified fields to elaborate the joint research programmes etc A 2-year Working Programme has been drawn up for implementation under this agreement which includes cooperation in the field of building science, chemical equipments ceramics glass food technology geology, development of metallurgy of aluminium production and evaluation of various refractory materials, study of industrial research organisation, research utilisation and industrial research information and cooperation in the field of science policy

दिल्ली की तीस हजारी अदालत मे एक युवक को गोली मार कर की गई हत्या

2890. **श्री एम० एस० पुरती :** क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या तीस हजारी अदालत, दिल्ली मे गत मास एक युवक ने अपने प्रतिवादी का गोली मार कर हत्या कर दी थी, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो अदालतो मे इस प्रकार की घटनाओ को रोकने के लिये सरकार ने क्या सावधानियां बरती है ?

गृह मंत्रालय मे उप-मंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन) (क) जी हां श्रीमान् । घटना 17 जनवरी, 1974 को हुई थी ।

(ख) न्यायालय क्षेत्र मे पुलिस गश्त बढ़ा दी गई है ।

S T D. between State Capitals

2891 SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA

2891 SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state when it is proposed to connect all State capitals of India under S T D. system?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (PROF SHER SINGH) Subscriber Trunk Dialling from State Capitals would be introduced in two phases In the first phase all State Capitals except Pondicherry Port Blair 'Silvasa Invanagar, Aizawe, Kavarathi, Shillong Imphal, Kohima and Agartala are proposed to be connected to Delhi on Subscriber Trunk Dialling basis during the Fifth Plan In the second phase Subscriber Trunk Dialling between the various State Capitals would be progressively introduced after the Fifth Plan

Absorption of Technically Qualified men in Jobs

2892 SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have formulated any concrete schemes to provide jobs to all the technically qualified men in India including those who passed examinations in 1973-74, and

(b) the number of unemployed technical men in Orissa now?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) (a) During the Fifth Five Year Plan, it is expected that considerable job opportunities will be created for technically qualified men in the sectors of agriculture, soil conservation major medium and minor irrigation, big small and medium industries, power etc., for which large allocations have been proposed. In addition, substantial self-employment opportunities are also likely to be created in the spheres of small-industries, trade, commerce and services etc. with financial support from the public sector banks. It is hoped that technically qualified persons in the country, including those who have passed examinations in 1973-74, will thus be provided job opportunities on a large scale.

(b) Precise information regarding unemployed technical persons in Orissa is not available. However, according to the Live Registers of Employment Exchanges, categorywise information of unemployed technical persons in that State as on 30th June, 1973 is given below:

1. Engineering Graduates	304
2. Engineering Diploma Holders	1306
3. Agriculture (Graduates & Post-Graduates)	3
4. Veterinary (—Do—)	4
5. Commerce (—Do—)	894
6. Others	52
Total	2563

Collection of Telephone Arrears

2893. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN:
SHRI B. S. BHAURA:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount due from the telephone subscribers to the Government by way of rent, trunk call bills, local call bills, phonogrammes at present;

(b) how much of this amount is to be realised from various Government establishments; and

(c) the steps taken to expedite the collection of arrears?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) Total amount due from subscribers as on 1-12-1973 for bills issued upto 31-8-1973 is Rs. 733:86 lakhs:

	Rs.
(b) State Governments . .	92·35
Defence Deptt. . . .	106·20
Other Central Government Departments . . .	77·72
Total:	276·27

(c) (1) As the Bills for telephone service are issued after the service is availed of, some bills always remain outstanding and recovery of these is a continuous process which the Department is treating as one of urgent importance.

(2) The General process of recovary of unpaid bills is as follows:

Initially a reminder is issued on telephone. An optional facility of issue of a Registered reminder in lieu of the above has been introduced recently. If payment is not forthcoming in spite of the reminders, the telephones are disconnected. After disconnection the recovery of outstanding bill is effected by personal contact or by demand letters. Finally if these also prove ineffective, legal action is resorted to in the case of private subscribers after assessing prospects of recovery. The Department is thus systematically chasing the defaulting subscribers with a view to collect the old outstandings.

(3) For expediting collection of outstanding bills from Government Departments, Chief Secretaries of all State Governments and Secretaries of Central Ministries have been addressed to issue instructions to the Government Officers to settle telephone bills expeditiously and also to nominate a Liaison Officer to whom cases of outstanding bills can be referred by the departmental Officers for expediting realisation.

(4) In respect of Delhi where the oustandings are comparatively larges, a special reminder has been issued re-

cently to all the subscribers against whom bills upto 31-3-1973 are outstanding. Apart from this routine intensive and special reviews are made periodically to realise the old outstandings

Statement by the Deputy Minister of Information and Broadcasting in Patna

2894 SHRI C K CHANDRAPPAN· Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state

(a) whether the Union Deputy Minister for Information and Broadcasting made a statement in Patna on 11th February, 1974 stating that the newsprint crisis will continue for another two years;

(b) if so, whether this statement would be further clarified, and

(c) the steps taken to forestall this crisis?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) A statement is attached

Statement

Newsprint shortage is not peculiar to India It is a worldwide phenomenon. The shortage has been attributed to a sudden spurt in demand in North America and Western Europe —the principal consumers—only a marginal increase in production in Canada and Scandinavia—the principal suppliers—and labour troubles in newsprint mills, leading to a setback in production. The period of two years mentioned by the Union Deputy Minister of Information and Broadcasting was a rough assessment As a result of the world shortage, it has not been possible to import the quantity of newsprint needed to meet the requirements of newspapers. Therefore a 30 per cent cut had to be imposed in the newsprint quota of newspapers in the import allocation policy for 1973-74

2 Newspapers entitlement of newsprint, after the 20 per cent cut, can be fully met only if the tonnage (1,26,700 tonnes), which was originally expected to become available through imports from abroad materialises. The tonnage that has actually arrived and is on the high seas is, as on February 23, 1974, is 54,708 tonnes This leaves a shortfall of 71,992 tonnes. Because of this shortfall, Government has not been able to meet, in full, the quota entitlement of many newspapers.

3. As a direct consequence of the worldwide shortage of newsprint there has been a steep rise in the cost of newsprint A comparative study of the prices obtaining in 1972-73 and 1973-74 shows that the price increases average between a minimum of about Rs 200 a tonne and a maximum of about Rs 1200 per tonne, depending upon the source of supply

4 In the case of indigenous newsprint (Nepa Mills) also, because of the increased cost of production, the ex-mill price has been revised upward in two stages, from Rs 1362 a tonne to Rs 1500 a tonne in the first stage and Rs 1800 in the second stage

5 A high-level Newsprint Purchase Committee, consisting of representatives of the Government, the State Trading Corporation and the newspaper industry, is constantly reviewing the supply position and is taking all possible steps to prevail upon the foreign suppliers to expedite shipment of contracted tonnage and to enter into fresh commitments for additional tonnage for 1974 and the coming years.

6. At present the only newsprint mill in the country is Nepa Mills at Nepanagar in Madhya Pradesh. Its annual output is about 40,000 tonnes. An expansion programme to raise its capacity to 75,000 tonnes per annum is in the process of implementation. A newsprint machine has already been installed and a matching pulp machine

is being installed. The expansion programme is likely to be completed in the latter half of 1974. By the end of 1974, the Mill is expected to produce about 250 tonnes per day.

7. Another project being implemented by Hindustan Paper Corporation is a public sector undertaking. The factory in Kerala is expected to be commissioned towards the end of 1976. Its production capacity will be about 70,000 tonnes of newsprint and 10,000 tonnes of magazine paper. In addition, a few schemes have been sanctioned in the private sector

Progress in launching rockets from Thumba Station

2895 SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of SPACE be pleased to state·

(a) the progress made in rockets at the Thumba station; and

(b) the latest experiment carried out with salient features thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONIC AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI)· (a) The following rockets were launched from the Thumba Rocket Launching Station during 1st April, 1973 to 6th March, 1974:

M-100	57
Centaure	1
Menaka-II	28
RH-125(MSR)	6
RH-125	1
RH-100	3
RH 300	1

(b) The latest experiment carried out was with a meterological sounding rocket M-100 to measure temperature, winds and pressure upto an altitude of 80 Km. The experiment was conducted on 6th March, 1974 and was successful.

Location of projects at sriharikota for launching rockets and satellites

2896. SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of SPACE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Sriharikota has been chosen for location of some new projects for launching rockets and satellites;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the proposal; and

(c) the factors weighing with the Government for selection of this site instead of expanding the Thumba launching pad?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONIC AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b) Sriharikota was chosen as the Indian Satellite Launching Station in 1986. In addition to launch facilities for larger rockets and satellites a testing facility for larger rockets and a solid propellant plant are being built at Sriharikota.

(c) The reason for chosing Sriharikota for the establishment of these facilities in preference to Thumba have been set out at page 130 of the Annual Report of the Department of Atomic Energy for 1970-71 and include mainly (i) availability of adequate land area, (ii) availability of surrounding space free from large population to avoid hazards, and (iii) advantages of location in the east coast which will enable us to avail the benefit of earth's rotation during launching

Rate of Industrial Growth in 1974-75

2897 SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR·

SHRI D D. DESAI:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an expectation by Government, of a higher rate of growth in industries in 1974-75; and

(b) if so, circumstances which favour such expectation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. B. RANA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) With an improvement in the raw cotton, raw jute, sugarcane and oilseeds crops, it is anticipated that the output of agriculture-based industries would improve, and since these agriculture based industries account for nearly 50 per cent of the total weightage in the industrial production index, it is expected that the performance of these industries will be better during the coming year. In addition, there are expectations that the production of coal and steel would also improve during the coming year and the total generation of power in the economy may also increase. These are expected to help in an improvement of the performance of industry. Finally, the production plans of a number of major public sector undertakings, particularly in respect of manufacture of fertilisers, power generating equipment, machine tools, structurals and other heavy fabricated materials, give reason for assuming an improvement in the output of these industries. On balance, notwithstanding the constraint of foreign exchange for import of raw materials, it is expected that the overall performance of industry may be somewhat better in 1974-75 than in 1973-74.

Concern expressed by National Chemical Laboratory, Poona on neglect of its know-how by Government

2898. SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR:
SHRI D. D. DESAI:

Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Chemical Laboratory, Poona is unhappy over its know-how being neglected by the Government; and

(b) if so, the facts thereabout?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. B. RANA): (a) National Chemical Laboratory (NCL) know-how is not neglected by the Government.

(b) Technology to generate production is decided upon at the advice of various agencies such as Director-General Technical Development, Technical Officers of the concerned Ministries, CSIR and the Department of Science and Technology etc. At times, the anxiety for production and assurance of a proven technology in production abroad gets preference over the technology generated by the national laboratories.

Ban on appointments in services of supporters of certain parties

2899. SHRI P. A. SAMINATHAN:
SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government have taken the decision of banning the supporters of four more parties for appointment in services;

(b) if so, the names of those parties; and

(c) the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) In so far as Civil Services under the Central Government are concerned no such decision has been taken.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

1000 से 2000 की आबादी वाले गांवों में डाकघर

2900. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 1000 से 2000 तक की आबादी वाले गांवों में पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के बाद भी डाकघर नहीं खोले जायेंगे; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसे गांवों की संख्या कितनी है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो० शेर सिंह): (क) और (ख). डाकघरों का खोला जाना मुख्यतः निकटतम डाकघर से दूरी, अनुमानित आय और सरकार द्वारा उठाये जाने वाले घाटे की रकम पर निर्भर करता है, न कि सिर्फ आबादी पर। पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान ग्राम पंचायत वाले ऐसे सभी गांवों में डाकघर खोलने का प्रस्ताव है जो अपने पास के मौजूदा डाकघर से 2 मील से अधिक की दूरी पर स्थित हैं चाहे उनकी आबादी कितनी ही क्यों न हो। इसके परिणामस्वरूप, ऐसी आशा है कि 1000 से 2000 की जनसंख्या वाले बहुत थोड़े से गांव ऐसे बचेंगे जहां डाकघर नहीं खुलेगा। जहां तक ऐसे गांवों का सम्बन्ध है जो किसी मौजूदा डाकघर से 2 मील के अन्दर स्थित हैं, उन में पर्याप्त डाक सुविधाएं पहले से ही उपलब्ध है।

Sending of Telegrams by Ordinary Mail

2902. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH GILL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a news report on 11th February, 1974 where it has been reported that telegrams are sent by ordinary mail; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As per provisions under relevant Indian Telegraph Rules, telegrams are forwarded by post if the addresses reside beyond the free delivery radius of eight kilometres of the telegraph office of destination or when delivery by post has been requested by the senders in place of delivery by special messenger at an extra fee of Rs. 1.50 or when the telegraph office of destination has not a more rapid means of delivery at its disposal.

Also, as per provisions of Indian Telegraph Rule 79, telegrams can be forwarded by post for part of whole of their journey by post when owing to an interruption in telegraphic communication telegrams cannot be transmitted by wire by the ordinary route between two telegraph offices nor any alternative route is available nor disposal by special messenger is possible.

Posting of telegrams in such cases is done as a last resort when no other means of disposal is possible. The percentage of telegrams thus sent by post is negligible and in all such cases refund of the cost of the telegram less 50 paise (to cover part of the costs of handling) is made automatically to the sender provided that he had not been intimated in advance of the delay to his telegram.

National Film Corporation

2902. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH GILL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Film Corporation has been set up in the country; and

(b) if so, its functions and constitution?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI BHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) Not yet, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Manufacture of machinery within a stipulated period

2903. SHRI SHANKER RAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state: z

(a) whether Government have imposed conditions upon manufacturers that they shall within a stipulated period manufacture the machinery or part of machinery which they are permitted to import;

(b) if so, on whom and with what result; and

(c) the reasons why it is not made a general policy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. B. RANA): (a) to (c). No such condition is imposed in cases where import of machinery is permitted for a manufacturing process which does not involve the production of the imported machinery itself. However, in cases where import of machinery or components is allowed for fabrication of complete equipment, the progressive deletion of imported items is enforced as a matter of policy.

Import of foreign technology opposed by the staff of National Physical Laboratory, New Delhi

2904. SHRI RANA BAHADUR SINGH:
SHRI VASANT SATHE:

Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to allow the import of foreign technology in setting up industries even when the National Physical Laboratory, New Delhi has similar processes available;

(b) whether any protest has been lodged with the Government by the National Physical Laboratory staff in this regard; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto and the reasons for not utilising the services of our technical know-how?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. B. RANA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) Technology to generate production is decided upon at the advice of various agencies such as Director-General Technical Development, Technical Officers of the concerned Ministries, CSIR and the Department of Science and Technology etc. At times, the anxiety for production and assurance of a proven technology in production abroad gets preference over the technology generated by the National Laboratories.

Inflow of foreign money in Manipur Poll

2905. SHRI RANA BAHADUR SINGH:
SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a news report on 15th February, 1974 alleging involvement of foreign money in Manipur Poll in a big way; and

(b) if so, the facts and the reaction of Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government have no information to corroborate the report.

Activities of Christian Missionaries in North East regions of India

2906. SHRI RANA BAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government for setting up of a high power Commission to look into the activities of foreign Christian missionaries in North Eastern Regions of India;

(b) whether Government have received any memorandum from any institution in this regard; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

कागज की कमी के कारण मध्य प्रदेश में पाठ्य पुस्तकों की कमी

2907. **श्री रण बहादुर सिंह :**
श्री अरविन्द एम० पटेल :

क्या **औद्योगिक विकास** मत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश मे कागज की कमी के कारण कई राज्यो मे पाठ्य पुस्तको की प्राप्ति हेतु भी कठिनाइयो का सामना करना पड रहा है,

(ख) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार को ऐसी कठिनाइयो के बारे मे सूचित किया है; और

(ग) यदि हा, तो इस मामले पर विचार करने के बाद सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय मे राज्य-मंत्री (श्री एम० बी० राणा) : (क) और (ख). वर्ष 1973 मे कागज के उत्पादन मे गिरावट आ जाने के कारण पाठ्य पुस्तक उत्पादको सहित कागज के सभी उपभोक्ताओ को कुछ कठिनाई हो रही है। इस प्रकार की कठिनाई के विषय मे मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से कोई विशिष्ट शिकायत नही प्राप्त हुई है ।

(ग) कागज उत्पादको के साथ अनेक बैठके की गई हैं और इसके फलस्वरूप कागज उत्पादकों ने लिखाई और छपाई के कागज के उत्पादन में वृद्धि करना मान लिया है ।

Re-employment of Officers beyond the age of superannuation

2908. SHRI VASANT SATHE
SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Service Cadre Officers are being re-employed in increasing number beyond the age of superannuation during the recent years;

(b) if so, the number of officers re-employed during the past three years, year-wise;

(c) Government's policy in regard to re-employment of the Officers beyond the age of superannuation; and

(d) the steps taken to implement the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) to (d). According to the criteria laid down for grant of re-employment beyond the age of superannuation, no proposal for grant of re-employment beyond the age of superannuation is ordinarily to be considered except in very rare and exceptional circumstances Even in such cases, re-employment can be upto 60 years in the case of non-scientific/non-technical posts and 62 years in the case of scientific/technical posts. The over-riding consideration for grant of re-employment is that it must be clearly in the public interest Detailed procedure has been prescribed for the consideration of each proposal for grant of re-employment at a sufficiently high level Proposals for grant of re-employment in Class I and II posts beyond the age of 60 years also require the concurrence of the Department of Personnel and A.R. Each individual case for re-employment is examined thoroughly before it is accepted.

2 The information relating to the number of Central Government servants who were granted re-employment during the past three years is not

readily available. However, the figures available in regard to re-employment of Central Government servants are given below:—

Number of Central Govt. Servants who were re-employed during the three years 1968-69, 1970-71 and 1971-72

Year	CL. I	CL. II	CL. III	CL. IV	Total
1968-69 .	51	24	61	2	138
1970-71	63	28	23	3	117
1971-72 .	74	40	137	12	263

Rebel Nagas slipped out for training in China

2909. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:
SHRI Y ESWARA REDDY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state·

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that 100 rebel Nagas slipped out for training in China recently, and

(b) if so, the facts and the reaction thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) Government have no such information.

(b) Does not arise.

Border between Tripura and Bangladesh as a spy centre

2910. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the border between Tripura and Bangladesh has become say centre; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F H MOHSIN) (a) The Government have no information to indicate that Tripura-Bangladesh border has become a spy centre

(b) Does not arise

Mithila Broadcasting Station at Darbhanga

2911. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state

(a) the latest position with regard to the Mithila (Darbhanga) Broadcasting Station of the A.I.R.; and

(b) when it is to go on the air and start broadcasting?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA). (a) Construction work on the studios and transmitter building of All India Radio's broadcasting station project at Darbhanga is in progress. Equipment has been ordered.

(b) The station is expected to be commissioned by the end of 1974-75.

फिल्म 'बाबी' के प्रदर्शन पर रोक लगाने की मांग

2912. **श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह :** क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या फिल्म 'बाबी' के किसी अंश को सेसर ने काटा या इसे ज्यो का त्यों प्रदर्शित होने दिया गया ;

(ख) क्या सरकार को कुछ संस्थाओ और व्यक्तियों की ओर से कतिपय ज्ञापन मिले है जिनमे 'बाबी' के प्रदर्शन को अश्लील बताया गया है और यह आरोप है कि इसके प्रदर्शन का किशोरो के मन पर अनैतिक असर पडता है ; और

(ग) यदि हा, तो इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री धर्मबीर सिंह) (क). केन्द्रीय सेसर बोर्ड ने फिल्म 'बाबी' को 'यू' प्रमाण-पत्र उसमें आवश्यक काट-छाट किये जाने के बाद ही दिया था ।

(ख) जी हा ।

(ग) मामले की जाच की जा रही है ।

Closure of Industries in Faridabad (Haryana)

2913. **SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF:**
SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether all Industries, including defence and export-oriented, in Faridabad have come to a halt in the second week of February, following the complete shut-down of power supply without any advance notice;

(b) whether Government are suffering any loss due to the closure of these industries and if so, the amount thereof; and

(c) the steps Government propose to make these industries function and save the heavy financial loss?

THE MINISER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. B. RANA). (a) and (b). It is understood from the State Government of Haryana that Faridabad had to be discontinued for a couple of days in February 1974. The loss caused due to the closure of industries solely on this account cannot be assessed.

(c) The information is being ascertained from the State Government.

Licence for manufacture of Carbide by Indian Oxygen

2914. **SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2458 on the 28th November, 1973 regarding issue of Licence to Indian Oxygen Limited and state:

(a) whether any licence for manufacture of Carbide required for manufacture of industrial gases has been sought for;

(b) whether the entire installed capacity of various plants including those for which a carrying on business licence was issued recently have been fully utilised; and

(c) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. B. RANA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). It is understood that the reference is about utilisation of installed capacity of industrial gases. The information has already been given in reply to the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 2060, answered on 6-3-1974 and covers units for which Carrying on Business Licences have been given.

Issue of Cob Licences to Indian Oxygen Ltd., for manufacture of Gases

2915. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2458 on the 28th November, 1973 regarding Issue of Licences to Indian Oxygen Limited and state:

(a) whether fresh carry on business licences were granted to Indian Oxygen Limited to manufacture Oxygen, Dissolved. Acetylene, Nitrogen on various capacities, keeping in view that the Company would issue additional equity to Indian Nationals so as to dilute the foreign share-holding;

(b) the reasons for which applications for manufacture of various industrial gases, iron powder, filler wires and welding fluxes were rejected; and

(c) whether any licences for manufacture of Hydrogen or other products have been granted to Indian Oxygen Limited?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. B. RANA): (a) No C.O.B. licence for the manufacture of Oxygen, Dissolved. Acetylene, Nitrogen etc. has been issued to Messrs. Indian Oxygen Limited after the 28th November, 1973.

(b) These applications were rejected for various reasons such as non-availability of capacity and possible adverse repurcussions on small and medium units resulting from licensing of larger/foreign majority concerns.

(c) No, Sir. It may be added that the application of the firm for manufacture of hydrogen has not been finally disposed of as the firm have still to obtain MRIP clearance.

Memoranda containing allegations against Shri Devraj Urs Chief Minister of Karnataka, submitted to the Prime Minister

2916. SHRI C. T. DHANAPANI:
SHRI K. SUBRAVELU:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether two memoranda containing allegations against Shri Devraj Urs, the Chief Minister of Karnataka and other Ministers of Karnataka have been submitted to her by some M.L.A.s. of Karnataka;

(b) if so, the date of receipt of those memoranda and the main charges contained in them;

(c) whether the connected persons have been asked to send their comments; and

(d) if so, when and the action taken on the memoranda by the Central Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) to (d). Two memoranda and a letter containing allegations against the Chief Minister and other Ministers of Karnataka were submitted to the Prime Minister by some MLAs of Karnataka. The merorandum and the letter were forwarded in July and September, 1973 to the Chief Minister for his comments which have since been received and are being processed further. The allegations relate to misconduct. favouritism, abuse of power, maladministration etc.

Distribution System of Cement

2917. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether after the decontrol of cement distribution, the price of cement bag has gone upto Rs. 30 per bag in the black market;

(b) whether the price of cement has abnormally increased for want of proper distribution system; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M B RANA) (a) to (c) There is a formal control over price and distribution of cement in terms of the Cement Control Order 1967 issued under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 Reports have appeared from time to time of unsocial elements exploiting the situation of shortage due to loss of production as a result of power cuts, labour strikes, inadequate coal supplies etc

To meet the situation, State Governments were asked to issue suitable orders regulating the distribution of cement by the issue of licences/permit etc under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 To distribute the available quantity equitably, quotas have also been fixed for each state on the basis of the average annual consumption during the preceding five years Allocations are made according to the specific recommendations of the State Governments

Production of Petrol by mixing Alcoholic content of Molasses with Gasoline

2918. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state.

(a) whether feasibility of producing petrol by mixing up the alcoholic content of molasses with gasoline has been studied by the Indian scientists; and

(b) if so, the results achieved?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM) (a) and (b). Yes, Sir, The tests carried out by some scientists at the Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi have, according to them established the suitability of motor spirit produced by mixing alcohol from molasses with gasolline for running automative vehicles Recently, pursuant to a recommendation made by the National Committee on Science and Technology, an expert group has been set up to go into this matter and make specific recommendations

Computer of Delhi Traffic Police

2919 SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA.
SHRI M RAM GOPAL REDDY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether the Delhi Traffic Police propose to acquire a computer which will make readily available all data about traffic offences, previous convictions, if any, and the ownership details of vehicles; and

(b) if so, the facts regarding this new system?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F H MOHSIN) (a) and (b) The Delhi Traffic Police does not propose to acquire a computer of its own. However, in 1974-75 it is proposed to hire the computer at the Computer Centre, Ramakrishna Puram, to computerize the data on ownership of motor vehicles registered in Delhi, conviction records of drivers of motor vehicles and conviction data about commercial motor vehicles

Increase in Number of Government Servants

2920. SHRI D. D DESAI. Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the increase in the number of each class of Government servants in the Central Government, except Railways, between 1951 and 1973; and

(b) what steps have been taken to increase the output in Government offices in the context of the increase in the number of Government servants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA)

(a) A Statement is attached.

(b) Posts under the Government of India are created after the justification therefore is clearly esablished The strength of various Ministries/Departments/Offices is also subject to periodical review by the Staff Inspection Unit of the Ministry of Finance/Internal Work Study Units set up under each Ministry/Department/Office. Thus, the staff strength of various Ministries/Departments/Offices is fixed in such a manner as to ensure that it is the absolute minimum based on the work-load, required for efficient and speedy disposal of Government work, thus matching the increase in the number of Government servants with the increase in workload in Government offices.

STATEMENT

Number of regular* Central Government Employees
(excluding Railways)

Year	Gazetted	Non-Gazetted	Total
1951 (as on 31st Dec.) . .	11,919	6,18,677	6,30,596
1971 (as on 31st March) . .	45,928	12,79,095	13,25,023

Distribution of regular* Central Government Employees according to class of post.
(excluding Railways)

Class of Post	Number as on 31st March, each year	
	1960	1971
I	8,942	21,720
II . . .	24,960	40,332
III . . .	4,15,628	7,76,625
IV . . . Unclassified (details not available)	55,696	11,932
TOTAL	7,97416	13,25,023

*Excluding Work-charged Personnel, staff paid out of contingencies and locally recruited staff in foreign missions abroad.

NOTE—(i) Information in respect of number of Central Government Employees as on 31st March, 1973 is not yet available

(ii) Information on distribution of Central Government Employees by class of post was not collected earlier than 1960.

Sanction of Statutory 20 per cent Advertisement surcharge on all Advertisements

2921. SHRI R. S. PANDEY:
SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Language Newspapers Association has urged Government to sanction a statutory 20 per cent advertisement surcharge on all advertisements; and

(b) if so, the decision of Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a). Yes, Sir.

(b). In view of the rise in the price of newsprint and other materials, it has been decided to pay a 20 per cent surcharge on advertisements released by the Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity on or after 1st March 1974 on the specific understanding that the newspaper establishments would maintain the existing level of employment.

मध्य प्रदेश में आदिवासियों के जीवन से सम्बन्धित वृत्त-चित्र

2922. **श्री धनशाह प्रधान :** क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के आदिवासियों के जीवन से सम्बन्धित कितने वृत्त-चित्र सरकार ने बनाये हैं ;

(ख) मध्य प्रदेश के किस क्षेत्र के आदिवासियों के जीवन पर वृत्त-चित्र तैयार करने का सरकार का विचार है ; और

(ग) इन वृत्त-चित्रों को इन लोगों को दिखाने के लिये क्या प्रणाली अपनाई गई है और ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में वर्ष में कितनी बार ऐसे वृत्त-चित्र दिखाये जाते हैं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री धर्मवीर सिंह) : क) मध्य प्रदेश में आदिवासियों के जीवन पर विशिष्ट रूप से फिल्म प्रभाग द्वारा निम्नलिखित 6 वृत्त-चित्र बनाये गये हैं :—

(1) आदिवासी ;

(2) अवर आरीजीनल इनहैबीटेशन्स

(3) रिपोर्ट फ्राम हार्टलैण्ड ;

(4) क्लोज टु नेचर ;

(5) फोक डान्सेस आफ मध्य प्रदेश

(6) रिद्म आफ दि हार्टलैण्ड (टेलीविज़न पर दिखाई जाने वाली)

(ख) वर्ष 1974–75 के लिये फिल्म प्रभाग के निर्माण कार्यक्रम को सम्बन्धित विभिन्न पक्षों के परामर्श से शीघ्र ही अन्तिम रूप दिया जायेगा ।

(ग) फिल्म प्रभाग द्वारा खरीदे गये स्वीकृत वृत्त-चित्र फिल्म प्रभाग के सर्किट तथा सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय के क्षेत्रीय प्रचार निदेशालय के क्षेत्रीय प्रचार एककों के माध्यम से विभिन्न राज्यों में दिखाये जाते हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त, राज्य सरकारों को निश्चित संख्या में प्रिंटें निःशुल्क सप्लाई की जाती हैं और उनको अपने सर्किटों के माध्यम से परिचालन हेतु और प्रिंटें रियायती दरों पर खरीदने की छूट हैं । ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में एक वर्ष में वृत्ति-चित्र दिखाने के लिये कोई निश्चित आवधिकता नहीं है ।

आदिवासी बच्चों को मेरिट स्कालरशिप तथा मेरिट स्टाइपण्ड

2923. **श्री धनशाह प्रधान :** क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आदिवासियों के बच्चों के लिये मैरिट स्कालरशिप तथा मैरिट स्टाइपण्ड दिये जाने का प्रावधान है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो गत तीन वर्षों में कितने आदिवासी बच्चों को मैरिट स्कालरशिप तथा मैरिट स्टाइपण्ड दिया गया ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार का विचार ऐसा प्रावधान बनाने का है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन) : (क) से (ग). राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों से सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और शीघ्र ही सदन के पटल पर रखी जायेगी ।

Pak nationals who had crossed into India during 1971, 1972 and 1973

2924. SHRI S. N. MISRA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS' be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Pakistani Nationals who crossed into India in the years of 1971, 1972 and 1973 and who are not willing to go back to Pakistan and number of such persons living in India at present, Distict-wise; and

(b) whether these persons have also applied for Indian Citizenship and if so, the reaction of Government of India thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). A statement giving the requisite information for the year 1971 is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-64108/74]. Information in respect of the years 1972 and 1973 is not readily available and is being collected.

Implementation of Policies regarding appropriate technology

2925. SHRI S. N. MISRA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up a permanent high-powered Central Organisation to plan and implement policies regarding appropriate technology; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI): (a). No specific proposal has yet been proposed.

(b). Does not arise.

Takeover of Incheck Tyres Limited and National Rubber Manufacturers Limited

2926. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representation has been received by the Ministry from any quarter till now for the take over of the managements of Incheck Tyres Limited and National Rubber Manufacturers Limited, both of Calcutta; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. B. RANA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b). Since Messrs Incheck Tyres Limited and National Rubber Manufacturers Ltd. have been reported to be functioning normally, it has been decided not to pursue the question of take over of these two units.

Proposal to give one T. V. set to every three Villages

2927. SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to give one T. V. set to every three villages and one to each Municipal area;

(b) if so, by what time this proposal is likely to be finalised; and

(c) the target for the first year of Fifth Five Year Plan in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) to (c). Government have under consideration a scheme to provide Community Viewing TV sets in the areas covered or to be covered by the existing TV Stations and those to be set up during the 5th Plan period. The details have yet to be worked out. A provision of Rs. 20 lakhs has been proposed by this Ministry in the budget grants for the purpose in 1974-75.

Setting up of Import Substitution Council

2928. SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state

(a) whether Government proposed to set up Import Substitution Council in the country; and

(b) if so, the main objective of Council?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. B RANA) (a) and (b). While Government had under consideration a proposal to set up an Import Substitution Council, it has since been decided that the existing committees in this regard would themselves look after this function and there is, therefore, no proposal to form a separate Import Substitution Council in the country.

Response from Private Industrialists in setting up of Industries in Backward Areas

2929. SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether response from the private sectors in setting up of industries in the backward areas has not been encouraging; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI): (a). Certain Private Sector Units are coming up in the Backward Areas.

(b). The approach and policy in this regard has been set forth in paragraph 5-19(b) and Chapter 14 of Part II of the Draft Five Year Plan already placed on the Table of the House.

Agreement on Training Iraqi Planning Staff

2930. SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether an agreement on training Iraqi planning staff in India has been signed recently in Baghdad; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA). (a) No Sir.

(b). Does not arise.

Next meet of the National Development Council

2931. SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) when the next meeting of the National Development Council is expected to take place in New Delhi;

(b) the main points proposed to be discussed at the said meeting; and

(c) whether a fresh draft of the Fifth Five Year Plan will be discussed at the said meeting, if so, the broad features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a). The date has not been so far fixed.

(b). The main topic for discussion at this meeting will be the principles for the allocation of Central assistance to States in the Fifth Plan.

(c) The Fifth Five Year Plan is yet to be finalised. It may, therefore, not come up before the next meeting of the National Development Council.

Inclusion of Tulu and Konkani Languages in 8th Schedule

2932. SHRI P. R. SHENOY:
SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are representations to include Tulu and Konkani languages in the 8th Schedule of the Constitution; and

(b) It is considered view of Govment thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a). Yes, Sir.

(b) It is considered view of Government that no useful purpose will be served by enlarging the 8th Schedule of the Constitution inasmuch as development of these languages can be achieved otherwise.

Additional Hydel Power Projects to be completed in Fifth Plan in Karnataka

2933. SHRI P. R. SHENOY: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has proposed taking up of additional hydel power projects in Karnataka, to be completed in the 5th plan, finances for which are being made available by the Central Government and 40 per cent of the additional capacity of power proposed to be shared with the neighbouring States on agreed terms for a period of 10 years;

(b) whether the Government of Karnataka has accepted this proposal and has accordingly forwarded the project reports of Varahi, Bedthi; Sharavathi Tail Race and Kalinadi Stage II Projects with an installed capacity of 901 MWs at an estimated cost of about Rs. 250 crores; and

(c) whether these project reports have been cleared or are being considered for clearance by the Central Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) The proposal is under consideration in the Planing Commission and will have to be discussed with the beneficiary States regarding sharing of costs and benefits.

(b) and (c). The project reports are under examination in the Central Water and Power Commission and are expected to be considered by the Advisory Committee on Irrigation, Flood Control and Power Projects in the near future.

Issue of Industrial Licences for backward areas of Bihar

2934. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have issued licences for the development of backward areas;

(b) if so, how many industrial licences were issued for the backward areas in Bihar for 1972-73; and

(c) which are the areas the industries have come up and the names of industries and location thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI): (a). Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Statement is attache

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of Industrial Unit	Location	Industry
		1972	
1.	M/s. Sore Valley Portland Cement Co. Ltd. Times House, 4th Floor, 7 Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi.	Japla-Palamau Bihar	Cement
2.	M/s. Ram Saran Das & Bros. Rajhara Colliery, 18 Netaji Subhash Road, Calcutta	Rajhara Collocry Palamau, Bihar	Coal
3.	Shri Badri Prasad Gupta, 189, Pathliputra Colony, Patna.	Darbhanga Bihar	Wheat products
		1973	
1	M/s. Indian Iron & Steel Co. Ltd. 12, Mission Row, Calcutta-1.	Noondodin-Jitpur Colliery, Champaran, Bihar	Coal
2.	Shri Girhari Prasad Bagla Anand Bhavan, Laherla Sarai, Distt. Darbhanga.	Darbhanga, Bihar	Wheat products

News Item entitled Abdullah for change in Kashmir set-up'

2935. **SHRI P. GANGADEB:**
SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a news item dated the 3rd December 1973 entitled "Abdullah for change in Kashmir set-up";

(b) if so whether he had urged the Union Government to change the present administrative set-up in Jammu and Kashmir; and

(c) if so, Union Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT): (a) and (b). Government have seen the news item referred to.

(c). The observations attributed to Sheikh Abdullah are only his personal views.

Telephone Services in Chittoor District of Andhra Pradesh

2936. **SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY:**

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether several schemes for Telephone Services sanctioned in Chittoor District of Andhra Pradesh are being held up for want of materials;

(b) the outlines of these schemes; and

(c) the steps taken to remedy the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b). Eleven Long Distance PCOs works, three cases of opening and three cases of expansion of small automatic exchanges in Chittoor District.

(c) There is a general shortage of Telephone equipment and other materials in the country. As such all schemes could not be implemented immediately. The works will be executed progressively on the supply of stores.

Discussions with Central Ministries on Annual Plan for 1974-75

2937. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Planning Commission had begun discussions with the Central Ministries on 10th December, 1973 on annual plan for 1974-75; and

(b) if so whether the Commission has approved an outlay of Rs. 5,000 crores for 1974-75?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) The discussions with Central Ministries started on December 14, 1973.

(b) The total plan outlay during 1974-75, inclusive of the plans of States and Union Territories would be of the order of Rs. 4769 crores. The provision for the plans of Central Ministries alone would be of the order of Rs. 2629 crores, which includes an amount of Rs. 574 crores as extra-budgetary resources.

Set-back to Atomic Power Programmes

2938. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA:

Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether atomic power programmes have suffered a set-back after a promising start on power stations based on nuclear fission reactors; and

(b) If so, reasons therefor?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONIC AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b). Our atomic power programme consists of setting up of a number of heavy water moderated and cooled CANDU reactors in its initial phase. The first CANDU reactor at Kota in Rajasthan has just started commercial operation in December, 1973 There has been a certain delay in setting up of the power stations according to the original schedule for reasons beyond our control. All possible efforts are being made to overcome the same.

Shortage of Coal in Gujarat Industries

2939. SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state·

(a) whether with a view to conserving power, staggering of holidays was introduced in high tension power consuming in industries in Gujarat since 11th February, 1974;

(b) whether the industrial workers have agreed to this decision;

(c) whether the industries are suffering from coal shortage;

(d) if so, whether the power cut and shortage of coal has greatly affected the industrial production in the State of Gujarat; and

(e) whether several lakhs of workers in Gujarat were laid off owing to shortage of coal from these industries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. B. RANA): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the of the House.

Setting up of Industries in Backward Areas

2940. SHRI E. V. VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of industrial units which have been set up in backward areas under the scheme for giving subsidy to such industries;

(b) names of industries and the backward areas in which such industries have been set up; and

(c) industrial unit wise subsidy given under the scheme?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI): (a) to (c). Central Outright Grant/Subsidy is provided to every kind of industrial unit located in identified industrially backward districts areas. The statement giving the number of industrial units and other details of the units provided subsidy under the Scheme is laid on the Table of (the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6409/74].

Launching of a Space Satellite

2941. SHRI E. V. VIKHE PATIL:
SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM:

Will the Minister of SPACE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India would be launching a space satellite during the current year; and

(b) if so, the percentage of Indian know-how and technology utilised and indigenously manufactured components thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) Yes, Sir. It is hoped that we would be able to launch the first satellite by the end of December 1974.

(b). The complete design of the satellite, fabrication and testing are done within the country. More than 90 per cent of the mechanical systems including the sructure, have been fabricated within India. The space qualified electronic components are not yet available within the country; therefore, many electronic components had to be imported. However, the assembly and integration of these electronic components into modules and sub-systems required for telemetry, telecommand and other functions were done by Indian Scientists and engineers. The sub-systems for spinning the satellite and for providing power to the satellite are acquired from abroad. Plans are under way to indigenously develop even these sub-systems.

Per capita Income in Backward Taluks of Kerala

2943. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the names and population of backward Taluks of Kerala State;

(b) the per capita income in these areas during the years 1973-74; and

(c) the increase or decrease in the per capita income in these areas during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a). A statement is enclosed giving the names and population of the 15 taluks identified as most backward by the State Government in their "Fifth Five Year Plan: a Draft Outline" and a recent monograph entitled "Special Programmes for the Development of Backward Areas and Tribals'

(b) and (c). Per capita income figures for individual taluk: are not available.

Statement

Rank from below	Taluk	Population (1971 Census)
1	Devicolam	134350
2	Mannarghat	184579
3	Udumbancholla	264913
4	Ernad	715496
5	South Wynad	284515
6	Perinthalamanna	273101
7	Tirur	653793
8	Peermed	146841
9	North Wynad	129335
10	Quilandy	468714
11	Kasargode	353819
12	Alathur	295762
13	Ottapalam	522027
14	Taliparamba	435090
15	Hosdrug	329201

Scheme to grant Compensation to Non-Maharashtrians for the loss of Life and Property as a result of Atrocities committed by Shiv Sena in Bombay

2944. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal is under consideration to formulate a scheme to grant compensation to the non-Maharashtrians who are settled in Maharashtra, for the loss of life and property as a result of atrocities committed by the volunteers of Shiv Sena recently; and

(b) if so, the outlines thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). Facts are being ascertained.

Supply of Bus and Truck Tyres to Kerala

2945 SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state·

(a) the total number of bus and truck tyres demanded by the Kerala Government during the last three years year-wise;

(b) the number of tyres promised to be supplied during that period;

(c) the actual number of tyres supplied; and

(d) the reasons for short supply?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. B RANA): (a) No specific request for supply of tyres year-wise has been received from Kerala Government.

(b) to (d). Do not arise

Telephone connections in Panchayat Offices in Kerala

2946. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Panchayat Offices in Kerala where there are no telephone connections; and

(b) the time by which they are likely to be provided with telephone connections?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) and (b). 102 Panchayat Offices in Kerala have applied for the facility of telephone connections, out of 153 such offices which, at present, do not have telephone connections. These applications have been registered on the waiting lists of the respective exchanges along with other applicants, Connections will be provided to those offices who have applied, as and when their turns mature in the concerned exchanges.

Eradication of Poverty in Kerala

2947. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the district-wise percentage of people living below poverty-line in the State of Kerala;

(b) the steps Government have taken or propose to take to upgrade their living standard or propose to take, with a view to eradicate their poverty, and to what extent; and

(c) the schemes implemented for the purpose, with their net results, during the Fourth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) According to the State Government, 50 to 60 per cent of the population (1971 Census) in Kerala is living below the poverty line. Disaggregated district-wise information is however, not available.

(b) and (c). The basic guiding principle of five year plans is developed to secure rapid economic growth and expansion of employment opportunities, reduction of disparities in income and wealth and amelioration of poverty. In this context, the Five Year Plan of Kerala as a whole are designed to achieve the basic minimum standards of development and particularly help in the amelioration of the living conditions of the people living below the poverty line. However, it is not possible to segregate the schemes and programmes in the Fourth Plan of Kerala which will specially benefit the people living below the poverty line.

Incidents of attack on Journalists and Newspapers

2948. SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHALI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether A.I.N.E.C. has deplored the recent incidents of attack on Journalists and newspaper offices;

(b) if so, the facts relating to such incidents; and

(c) the steps Government have taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) to (c). Yes Sir. A copy of the Resolution passed by the All India Newspaper Editors' Conference at its meeting held on February 9, 1974 is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6410/74]. The Government of Uttar Pradesh have been requested to furnish facts relating to the specific incident mentioned in the Resolution. Their Reply is awaited.

Posts of Linemen in Bihar Circle lying vacant

2949. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether about four hundred posts of Linemen are lying vacant in various Telegraph and Telephone Engineering Sub-Divisions in Bihar Circle so far;

(b) whether Postmaster-General, Bihar Circle, issued directives to its Divisional Engineer and Sub-Divisional Officers to complete recruitment of Linemen long ago and still the recruitments are not taking place;

(c) if so, the reasons for delay; and

(d) the action proposed by Government to fill up all the vacant posts of Linemen in Bihar Circle and target date by which such posts are likely to be filled up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) No. of vacant posts is 383.

(b). Orders were issued in September 1973. Action for recruitment is in progress.

(c) and (d) This involves consideration of cases of very large number of mazdoors who were not originally sponsored by Employment Exchange. The delay is mainly due to scrutiny of each case regarding eligibility for selection. Recruitment is likely to be completed by April 1974. The posts are likely to be filled up by August 1974 or September 1974 after completion of training of selected candidates.

Vacant Posts of T.S. Clerks in Office of Chief Accounts Officer, Telecom Accounts, Patna

2950. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:
SHRI BHOLA MANJHI:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of vacant posts of Time Scale Clerks in the Office of Chief Accounts Officer, Telecom. Accounts, Jamal Road, Patna and number of candidates recruited against those posts;

(b) the number of candidates awaiting training for appointment as clerks in Telecom Accounts;

(c) the reason for delay in their training and the steps taken to fill up all the vacant posts; and

(d) the time by which all the vacant posts are expected to be filled up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) and (b).

No. of vacant posts in the office of CAO, Telecom. Accounts, Patna	22
No. of candidates recruited and awaiting training against the said vacant posts	

(c) and (d) Due to delay in completion of pertaining formalities. Steps have been taken to fill all vacant posts by end of 1974

Arrest of Students in Chandigarh

2951. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO:
SHRI BUTA SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons arrested during the Student's agitation in Chandigarh during January, 1974;

(b) the number of persons injured in that agitation; and

(c) estimated loss of property, if any, during that agitation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) 137 persons were arrested.

(b). In all 72 persons were injured including 50 police officers.

(c) Furniture and glass panes worth Rs. 2805 have been damaged.

Atrocities on Untouchables of Gahlour Village in Monghyr District, Bihar

2952. SHRI M. S. PURTY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there has been delay in dealing with the charge of police atrocities on the so-called untouchables of the Gahlour village in the District of Monghyr (Bihar); and

(b) whether Central Government will take interest and place the truth in this regard on the Table of the House?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b) According to information available, a Committee of eleven members of the Bihar Vidhan Sabha was constituted to enquire into the alleged incident in village Gahlour, District Monghyr. Pending the enquiry the State Government placed the concerned police officers, including a Deputy Superintendent of Police, under suspension, but the Dy. S. P. obtained an interim injunction against his suspension from the Court Untodate information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Payment of Medical Bills to Staff of Telegraph Engineering Arm of Bihar Circle

2953. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:
SHRI BHOLA MANJHI:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Unstarred Question No. 4422 on 12th December, 1973 and state:

(a) the number of medical bills and the amount thereof rejected (Engineering Division-wise) during April, 1973 to December, 1973 and number of medical bills and amount thereof which are pending for payment as on 1st January, 1974;

(b) whether reasons are furnished to the staff in case of rejection of their medical bills and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether some of the Union leaders are also engaged in submission of fake medical claims and if so, the facts thereof; and

(d) the names of Divisional Secretaries/Circle Secretaries of Unions existing in the Engineering Divisions of Bihar Circle, who have drawn medical bills for more than Rs. 1,000/- during 1972-73 and 1973-74?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) state 'A' is laid on the Table of the House [*Placed Library See* No. LT-6411/74].

(b). As per rules, the Controlling Officer has to satisfy himself about the genuineness of a claim and where a claim is rejected reasons need not be furnished. However, reasons for rejection are furnished wherever considered necessary.

(c) No case of fake medical claim has been established against any Union leader.

(d). statement B is laid on the Table of the House. (Placed Library. See No LT-6411/74).

Cell for Coordinating Production and Transport of Coal for Steel Plants

2954. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Planning Commission has set up a Cell for co-ordinating the production and transport of coal for steel plants; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b) No separate Cell has been set up for this purpose in the Planning Commission. However, the Monitoring and Evaluation Division of the Planning Commission is, assisting in the coordination of activities pertaining to production and transport of coking coal to the steep plants in consultation with the Ministries concerned.

पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान कार्यक्रमों की क्रियान्विति में ग्राम पंचायतों का सहयोग

2955. **श्री मूल चन्द डागा :** क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना मे शामिल कार्यक्रमों की क्रियान्विति के लिये ग्राम पंचायतो का सहयोग लिया जायेगा

(ख) यदि हा, तो वे कार्यक्रम क्या हैं तथा यह सहयोग किस रूप मे लिया जायेगा ,

(ग) क्या ग्राम पचायतों के सहयोग के अलावा ग्राम विकास मंडलो का भी सहयोग लिया जायेगा और

(घ) यदि हा, तो इन दोनो संस्थाओ मे किस प्रकार कार्यों का बटवारा होगा ?

योजना मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मोहन धारिया) : (क) जी हा ।

(ख) जिन विशेष कार्यक्रमो की कार्यान्विति के लिये ग्राम पचायतो का सहयोग लिये जाने का प्रस्ताव है वह अनिवार्य रूप से देश भर मे एक समान नही होंगे । प्रत्येक राज्य मे अंशतः स्थानीय ग्राम पचायतो की संघटनात्मक शक्ति तथा इन पचायतो पर लागू विधान पर निर्भर करेगा । फिर भी, सामान्य रूप से यह कहा जा सकता है कि निम्नलिखित कार्यक्रमो के क्रियान्वयन मे ग्रामों पचायतो द्वारा सहयोग लिये जाने की आशा है --

(1) पोषाहार स्कीमें ,
(2) परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम ,
(3) कतिपय कृषि उत्पादक कार्यक्रम ,
(4) न्यूनतम आवश्यकता कार्यक्रम के कुछ पक्ष ;
(5) निजी/सामुदायिक भूमि पर वन-रोपण ।

स्थानीय प्रस्ताव तैयार करने तथा साथ ही उपर्युक्त सूची बद्ध किए गए कार्यक्रमों को कार्यान्वित करने के लिये ग्राम पंचायतो को शामिल करके उनका सहयोग लिये जाने का प्रस्ताव है ।

(ग) तथा (घ) जी हां । केरल जैसे राज्यो मे तथा ऐसे अन्य राज्यो में जहां ये बोर्ड स्थापित किये गये हैं आशा की जाती है कि ये ऐजेंसिया पचायत राज संस्थाओ का उपयोग करेगी तथा ग्राम विकास कार्यक्रमो को कार्यान्वित करने के लिये इन संस्थाओ को सहायता देगी ।

केन्द्रीय सतर्कता आयोग द्वारा सिफारिश किये गये अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध मुकदमा चलाना

2956. **श्री मूल चन्द डागा :** क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) केन्द्रीय सतर्कता आयोग ने अपने आठवें प्रतिवेदन में किन अधिकारियो के विरुद्ध मुकदमा चलाने की सिफारिश की है तथा इस आयोग ने मुकदमा चलाने की सिफारिश करने से पूर्व उन अधिकारियो की जांच करने में कितना समय लगाया , और

(ख) क्या इन अधिकारियो के विरुद्ध मुकदमा चलाया गया है और यदि हां, तो प्रत्येक अधिकारी के विरुद्ध कब मुकदमा चलाया गया तथा उनके विरुद्ध क्या आरोप लगाये गये हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय तथा कार्मिक विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिर्धा) : (क) तथा (ख) एक विवरण सदन के पटल पर रख दिया गया है । [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया । देखिये संख्या एल० टी० 6412/74] ।

Overseas Communication Service

2957. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are satisfied with the performance and earning of the Overseas Communications Service, which is operating overseas channels through the satellite system; and

(b) if so, the growth rate in telephone during the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) Yes. Since the commissioning of the Vikram Satellite Earth Station at Arvi in February, 1971, the performance of overseas channels through the Satellite system continues to be highly reliable. The gross revenue earned by the Overseas Communications Service has also increased from Rs. 6.96 crores in 1970/71, pre-Satellite year to an estimated figures of Rs. 9.47 crores for 1973-74

(b) The growth rate in overseas telephone traffic in paid minutes for 1972-73 was 54 per cent over the previous year. The growth rate for 1973-74 is estimate to be 41 per cent.

Charges against C.I.S.F. Officers in Burdwan

2958. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether two officers of the Central Industrial Security Force have recently been arrested on charges of smuggling in Burdwan, West Bengal;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) what further action, if any, is being taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Two Asstt. Sub-Inspectors, one Head Security Guard and six Security Guards of the C.I.S.F. were arrested by the State Police on 5-12-1973 for violation of State Food Laws when they were bringing to Durgapur 15 quintals of wheat and 4.5 quintal of rice purchased from Galoohi in Burdwan district. The fooodgrains were reported to have been purchased for bonafide consumption of the CISF personnel stationed in Durgapur Plant as their rationed quota was found inadequate.

(c). The case is at present subjudice.

Rural Development during Fifth Plan

2959. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the broad proposals for rural development during the next plan period;

(b) the outlays in the above sector; and

(c) the mechanism the Government have in mind to implement the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) In addition to the general programmes in agriculture sector (including animal husbandry, dairying, livestock, fisheries and forests) and irrigation sector which will contribute to increased rural income and thus help rural development, the following specific programmes of rural development are proposed to be taken up during the Fifth Five Year Plan:—

(i) programmes for improvement of small farmers, marginal farmers and agricultural labour to be undertaken in about 160 districts. These projects will be supplemented by certain special programmes for development of milk production, poultry production, piggery production through small farmers in selected districts.

(ii) Programme for the integrated development of drought prone areas to be operated in 54 districts (along with some contiguous areas of 18 districts). Along with the general development of the area specific steps will be taken under the scheme for promoting the economic development of small farmers and marginal farmers.

(iii) A programme for intensive development of nearly fifty commands of major irrigation works is being taken up. In this area development programme, simultaneous attention will also be paid towards development of the economy of small and marginal farmers.

(iv) The pilot intensive rural employment projects taken up during 1972-73 in 15 selected blocks will continue for the first two years during the Fifth Five-Year Plan.

(v) In the Fifth Plan, States have been requested to frame sub-plans specially for tribals.

(b) It is expected that over Rs. 1000 crores will be spent on the above mentioned special programmes both by the Centre and the States during the Fifth Five-Year Plan.

(c) The projects for small farmers will continue to be implemented through the special agencies already set up or which will be set up. The programme for drought prone areas will be implemented by the State Governments by setting up coordinated bodies. The pilot rural employment projects will continue to be operated through the district development machinery.

Revision in outlay on resources in Public Sector during Fifth Plan

2960. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased state:

(a) whether Government propose to re-assess and revise the outlay of resources in the Public Sector during the 5th Plan; and

(b) if so, the outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). Before the Draft Fifth Five Year Plan is finalised the estimates of public sector resources and outlays will be reviewed in the light of all the relevant factors including the rise in prices, the oil crisis and the performance of the economy in 1973-74. It is not possible to indicate the outlines at this stage.

Sunderban Development Programme

2961. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Planning Commission has finally approved the Sunderban Development programme; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). The Sunderbans Development scheme submitted by the Government of West Bengal has been examined by the Planning Commission and the concerned Central Ministries. The Government of West Bengal have been requested to review the scheme in the light of such observations.

Development of backward areas is essentially the responsibility of State Governments and, therefore, the financial provisions for this purpose are to be made within the overall plan outlays of the State. While submitting their draft Fifth Five Year Plan, West Bengal Government indicated an outlay of Rs. 8 crores for Sunderbans Development Programme. When the State's plan is finalised, the outlay for this programme will be determined in the light of the financial constraints as well as the priority accorded to it by the State Government.

वर्ष 1971-72 के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश में प्रति व्यक्ति आय

2962. डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि वर्ष 1971-72 के अन्त में मध्य प्रदेश में प्रति व्यक्ति औसत आय कितनी थी ?

योजना मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मोहन धारिया): प्रचलित भावों के आधार पर वर्ष 1971-72 में मध्य प्रदेश की प्रति व्यक्ति आय का प्रारम्भिक अनुमान जैसा मध्य प्रदेश सरकार के अर्थ एवम सांख्यिकी निदेशक द्वारा तैयार किया गया 569 रुपये था।

Demand for inclusion of Garo areas of Goalpara and Kamrup in Meghalaya

2963. SHRI DASARATHA DEB: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Garo National Zonal Council of Action, Assam has been demanding inclusion of neighbouring Garo areas of Goalpara and Kamrup districts of Assam into Meghalaya; and

(b) if so, what is the reaction of the Government towards it?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The boundaries of Meghalaya State have been determined by Parliament under the North-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Act, 1971.

Merger of Mizo area of Tripura with Mizoram

2964. SHRI DASARATHA DEB: the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any proposal for merging the Mizo speaking populated area of Tripura with Mizoram;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government to it; the total area of Tripura which was demanded by Mizoram; and

(c) whether the opinion of the people of Tripura will be ascertained before the Government arrive at final decision on the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) to (c). The Government of Tripura had reported some time back that a delegation of Lushai leaders of Jampui Hills had presented a Memorandum to the Governor on 29th January, 1973 demanding merger of the Jampui area of Tripura with the Union territory of Mizoram. The Government of India do not favour this demand.

Acquisition of Land for Precision Instrument Factory at Palghat

2965. SHRI C. H. MOHAMED KOYA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether land was acquired for the precision Instrument Factory at Palghat 10 years ago; and

(b) whether the Government spent money for water filter plant power supply etc. for the project and if so, amount thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. B. RANA): (a) Yes, Sir. A site measuring about 600 acres was acquired by the Government of Kerala for the establishment of the Palghat Plant and handed over to Instrumentation Ltd. in 1965.

(b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Shortage of Raw Materials in Plywood Industry, Kerala

2966. SHRI C. H. MOHAMED KOYA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the plywood industry in Kerala is suffering due to shortage of urea resin, an adhesive and basic raw material; and

(b) whether Government propose to direct the Fertiliser Corporation Trombay unit to allot sufficient Methanol for making urea resin, by the plywood factories at Punalur, Baliapatanam etc?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. B. RANA): (a) and (b). There is an overall shortage of Urea Formaldehyde Synthetic Resin Adhesives required by the Plywood Industry due to inadequate availability of Methanol and the consequent shortage of formaldehyde. To overcome the shortage, arrangements have been made to import 16,000 tonnes of Methanol. Of these, 8,000 tonnes have already landed and the balance of 8,000 tonnes is expected to be available shortly. Imports of Methanol are canalised through State Trading Corporation and it is distributed through the Fertilizer Corporation of India to the manufacturers of formaldehyde and urea formaldehyde synthetic resin adhesives. Everything possible is being done to ensure adequate availability of urea formaldehyde resin adhesives to the plywood industry and it is hoped that the situation will improve by the middle of 1974.

Assistance to Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation for Power Generation

2967. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether on 23rd February, 1974, the Central Planning Minister told the press in Calcutta that the Centre would give financial assistance amounting to Rs. 10 crores to the Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation for power generation; and

(b) if so, on what ground this monopoly concern is being given this huge amount?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

सरकारी कर्मचारियों की सेवा निवृत्ति आयु को कम करना

2968. श्री धनशाह प्रधान : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों की सेवा निवृत्ति आयु 58 वर्ष से घटा कर 55 वर्ष कर देने का है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय तथा कार्मिक विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिर्धा) : (क) जी नहीं, श्रीमान ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

रायगढ़ (मध्य प्रदेश) के मोती महल गेट स्थित कांस्य प्रतिमाओं की चोरी

2969. श्री उमेद सिंह राठिया : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रायगढ़ (मध्य प्रदेश) के मोती गेट पर लगभग 100 वर्ष पूर्व स्थापित की गई ऐतिहासिक मूल्यवान कांस्य प्रतिमाओं की चोरी हो गई हैं,

(ख) यदि हां तो उन की चोरी कब हुई और क्या रायगढ़ पुलिस ने चुराई गई मूर्तियों को बरामद कर लिया है और यदि हां, तो उन्हें कहां बरामद किया गया और राज्य सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है

(ग) क्या रायगढ़ के भूतपूर्व शासक राजा भूपदेव सिंह ने ये दोनों मूर्तियां पेरिस (फ्रांस) से खरीदी थीं ; और

(घ) क्या विदेश में इनकी बिक्री करके भारी रकम अर्जित करने के उद्देश्य से इन मूर्तियों की चोरी की गई अथवा चोरी करवाई गई ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन) : (क) जी हां, श्रीमान् ।

(ख) मूर्तियां 27–9–73 को चोरी की गई थीं और 8–11–73 को रायगढ़ पुलिस द्वारा रायगढ़ में बरामद की गई थीं । पुलिस ने भारतीय दंड संहिता की धारा 379 के अन्तर्गत एक मामला दर्ज किया था ।

(ग) मूर्तियों को रायगढ़ नरेश राजा भूपदेव सिंह द्वारा विदेश से खरीदा गया था ।

(घ) आरोप है कि ये प्रतिमाएं रायगढ़ के भूतपूर्व नरेश श्री ललित कुमार सिंह द्वारा चोरी की गई और रतन अग्रवाल को 6,000 रु० में बेची गई जो उन्हें रायगढ़ से बाहर भेजने की चेष्टा कर रहा था ।

Attack on Harijans in the Village Ramnathpur under Samastipur Police Station, Bihar

2970 SHRI BIREN DUTTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Harijan was beaten to death and his son was assaulted on 22nd January, 1974 in the village of Ramnathpur Chatorna under Samastipur Police Station; and

(b) the steps taken to punish the culprits?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). Facts are being ascertained from the Government of Bihar.

Reopening of Glass Factory in Tripura

2971. SHRI BIREN DUTTA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the glass factory in Tripura has been closed; and

(b) if so, the action being taken to reopen it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M B. RANA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Efforts are being made by the State Government to re-open the factory.

Indigenous Fabrication of Nuclear Fuel Assemblies for Atomic Reactors

2972 SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY. Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether indigenous fabrication of nuclear fuel assemblies for atomic reactors has started in Tarapur; and

(b) if so, the facts thereabout?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b). Indigenous fabrication of fuel assemblies for atomic power stations has been taken up at the Nuclear Fuel Complex, Hyderabad. So far 30 fuel bundles have been fabricated for the Tarapur Atomic Power Station (TAPS) and about 850 fuel bundles fabricated for the Rajasthan Atomic Power Project (RAPP). Further fabrication of fuel bundles is in rogress. Thec apacity of fabrication facilities installed at NFC for the TAPS type of fuel is about 25 tonnes (150 bundles) per year and for the RAPP type of fuel about 100 tonnes (6,600 bundles) per year.

Setting up of Industries in U.P. during Fifth Plan

2973. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) what more industries are likely to be set up, both heavy and medium, during the Fifth Plan in U.P.;

(b) whether licences have been issued to some private sector units; and

(c) whether some of the units will be in public sector also; and if so, what are those units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. B. RANA): (a) to (c). The names of Central industrial and mineral projects proposed to be set up in various States, including Uttar Pradesh, during the Fifth Plan are indicated in Annexure II of the Draft Fifth Plan Document (pp. 151—155 of Vol II). Besides these, the State Government is planning to set up a new cement factory at Rishikesh and to expand the cement plants at Dalla and Churk; to set up 8 spinning mills in the joint sector, 4 spinning mills in the public sector and 3 processing houses for processing and upgrading the quality of cloth produced by hand and power-looms, and a number of sugar mills under state and co-operative sectors.

During 1972 and 1973, 113 Industrial Licences and 202 Letters of Intent have been granted for setting up of following industries in Uttar Pradesh:—

Electrical equipment; transportation and telecommunication equipment agricultural machinery; metallurgical industries; earthmoving machinery; miscellaneous mechanical engineering items; commercial/office and house hold equipment, scientific instruments; chemicals; textiles, paper and pulp including paper products; sugar; fermentation industry; food processing industry; soaps, cosmetics and toilet preparations; glass; ceramics; cement and gypsum products; etc.

Composition of National Film Award Committee

2974. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the composition of National Film Award Committee;

(b) how it is formed; and

(c) whether any complaint has been received by his Ministry against this Film Award Committee with regard to award distribution for the year 1973?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) and (b). A statement is attached.

(c) No complaint as such was received. It was brought to the notice of the Ministry that the recommendations of the Madras Regional Committee in 1973 were leaked to some local paper before the results were announced by the Central Government ment. Its veracity could not be established. However, steps have been taken to observe greater care to keep such recommendation confidential.

STATEMENT

Effective from this year, the scheme of National Awards for Film has been revised. The earlier scheme provided for a two-tier sysetm of committees comprising Regional Committees at Bombay, Calcutta and Madras and a Central Committee at Delhi for judging feature films and children's films. The Regional Committee made recommendations in respect of Regional Awards directly to the Government and recommended a panel of films to the Central Committee for deciding about all India awards. The Central Committee also previewed the children's films and made its recommendations for award: There was a separate Committee for assessing the short films which made recommendations directly to the Government. In order to bring about uniformity in assessment of films, the rules have been revised to provide for a National Jury for feature films and another National Jury for short films. The practice of having Regional Committees has been discontinued. The composition of two juries will be as follows:—

National Jury for Feature Films—

(i) A Chairman nominated by the Government; and

(ii) not more than 24 persons distinguished in the field of arts and humanities including film and qualified to judge the thematic and artistic merits of films including presentation, direction and technical values, nominated by Government.

National Jury for Short Films—

The National Jury for Short Films will be composed of 5 members, including the Chairman, nominated by Government.

There is a provision in the Rules for the Government to norminate on any of the two National Juries such number of additional members, not exceeding 5, as may be considered necessary to ensure adequate representation of members knowing each language in which films are adjudged or having specialised background.

The National Jury for Feature Films will have six members out of a panel of names to be obtained from the film industry and the remaining 19 persons will be nominated in the Ministry.

Share of I.M.P.E.C. in the Export Earnings of Indian Films

2975. DR. H. P. SHARMA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether All India Film Producers' Council has in a communication addressed to the Minister of Information and Broadcasting invited Government's attention to the fall of the share of Indian Motion Picture Exports Corporation in the export earnings in respect of Indian films and called upon Government to reorganise the Corporation and to cause a thorough probe into the affairs of IMPEC;

(b) if so, the figures showing total exports of films and IMPEC's share therein during 1971-72, 1972-73 and 1973-74; and

(c) Government's response to the demand of the AIFPC?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) All India Producers' Council, in a communication addressed to Minister of Information and Broadcasting, has drawn attention to certain weaknesses in the functioning and organisation of Indian Motion Pictures Export Corporation.

(b) A statement is attached.

(c) The new Board of Directors are expected to improve the functioning of Indian Motion Pictures Export Corporation.

STATEMENT

Export earnings of Indian films

(in '000' Rupees).

S. No.	Year	All India exports	Share of IMPEC
1.	1971-72 . .	50,153	5304
2.	1972-73 . .	54,014	3861,
3.	1973-74 . . (upto 31-8-1973)	14,073	592

Cement Factory in Purulia (West Bengal)

2976. SHRI S. N. SINGH DEO:
SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any licence has been given to any concern regarding limestone and for starting cement factory in Purulia (West Bengal); and

(b) if so, the outline of the work done so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. B. RANA): (a) A letter of intent has been granted to West Bengal Industrial Development Corporation Ltd., Calcutta, for setting up a cement plant at Jhalda in Purulia district for a capacity of 2.0 lakh tonnes per annum.

(b) M/s. Development Consultants Private Ltd., were appointed as Consultants for the cement Projects and were asked to prepare a feasibility report. They were also asked to submit an interim report. In their interim report, the Consultants have observed.

(i) that the minimum economic size of the plant will have to be 8 lakh tonnes per annum.

(ii) The capital cost of the plant will be Rs. 24 crores.

(iii) Purulia limestone will have to be used along with limestone from nearby sources.

(iv) A detailed geological mapping of the Purulia deposits and the deposits of a nearby mine in Bihar should be undertaken to establish the limestone supplies

The Consultants are executing a turn key job of geological mapping of these deposits.

It was known that the Purulia limestone by itself would not be suitable for cement making without beneficiation. The West Bengal Industrial Development Corporation now proposes to manufacture blast furnace slag cement at Purulia instead of portland cement with the help of slag to be obtained from Bokaro.

Grant of Pension to Freedom fighters from West Bengal

2977. SHRI S N. SINGH DEO·

SHRI A. K. M ISHAQUE:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of applications received from the freedom fighters so far for the grant of pension from West Bengal, district-wise;

(b) the number of applications sanctioned and the number of the applications still pending for consideration; and

(c) the time by which all applications received for pension from freedom fighters are likely to be cleared?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) Information is given in the attached statement.

(b) 8,744 cases have been approved for the grant of pension. 7,873 applications are under consideration. These include 2,923 cases where clarifications have been called for from State Governments etc., and 4,450 applications are yet to be examined.

(c) As the last date of receipt of applications is 31st March 1974, they are being received. While efforts are being made to dispose of the applications expeditiously, it is not possible to indicate, at this stage, any time frame witthin which the work will be completed.

STATEMENT

Number of applications received from the freedom fighters for the grant of Pension from West Bengal, District-wise upto 28-2-1974.

Sl. No. Name of Districts	Number received
(1) Bankura	656
(2) Birbhum	353
(3) Burdwan	653
(4) Cooch Behar	178
(5) Calcutta	5500
(6) Darjeeling	194
(7) Hooghly	1199
(8) Howrah	1096
(9) Jalpaiguri	422
(10) Malda	200
(11) Midnapore	3092
(12) Murshidabad	320
(13) Nadia	688
(14) Purulia	495
(15) West Dinapur	538
(16) 24 Paraganas	3010
TOTAL	18594

Manufacture of Bengali Typewriters

2978. SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE:
SHRI S. N. SINGH DEO:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bengali Typewriters are being manufactured in proportion to their demand and as a result Government offices, institutions or individuals are not getting these typewriters readily; and

(b) the steps being taken to increase the outturn of Bengali typewriters and to remove their shortage?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. B. RANA): (a) Two units, namely, Messrs. Remington Rand of India, Calcutta and Messrs. Rayala Corporation, Madras are manufacturing typewriters in Hindi and other regional languages including Bengal also. The production of Bengali typewriters is gradually on the increase. The production can be stepped up to meet any specific demand.

(b) In all the schemes approved by Government. a condition has been imposed that 50 per cent of the production of typewriters should be in Hindi and other regional languages. Besides, the existing units are being assisted for the import of language types for the manufacture of typewriters, according to the production programme.

Loan to West Bengal for setting up Rural Industrial units

2979 SHRI S. N. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the total loan given during 1972-73 and 1973-74 to West Bengal State under the Rural Industries Project and the number of industrial units set up in the State under this scheme, and

(b) the number of such units set up in the State during the year 1973-74?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI) (a) Rs 13 28 lakhs and Rs 12 lakhs by way of loans were released to West Bengal State during 1972-73 and 1973-74 respectively towards loan to the State under the Rural Industries Project Programme 4 247 industrial units were assisted to come up in the State by the end of March, 1973

(b) Number of units set up under the programme during 1973 74 will depend on the quantum of Central loan provided to that State credit facilities available from financial institutions and the entrepreneurs own funds available for investment. Taking into account the past trends and the normal rate of growth it is expected that about 550 to 600 new units may come up in the existing Projects in the State

Licences for keeping stock of Cement in West Bengal

2980 SHRI A K M ISHAQUE Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state

(a) the number of persons issued licences for keeping stocks of cement in West Bengal;

(b) the quantity of cement supplied by Government to the stockists during the last five months, and

(c) whether large scale black marketing in cement is going on in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M B RANA) (a) 1956

(b) During the period July—December, 1973, the quantity of cement allotted to the stockists under the Free Sale category was 1,50,500 tonnes.

(c) While no specific complaints have come to notice, some black-marketing is not unlikely However as a measure to prevent possible black-marketing, the State Government has instructed the stockists to report the arrival of cement within 24 hours of receipt to the local authorities

Ramanthali Puyyannur Local Telephone link

2981 SHRI C H MOHAMED KOYA Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state

(a) whether the Ramanthali Panchayat represented to him to make the calls from Ramanthali to Puyyannur local, and

(b) if so, the decision taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (PROF SHER SINGH) (a) Ramanthali Panchayat represented to the Postmaster General Kerala and the Hon member also wrote a letter to the Minister

(b) The Minister informed the hon member about the decision taken by him in this case through his letter dated July 21, 1973 As the distance of the village was more than 5 Kilometres from the exchange at Puyyannur, and the two places do not form a part of the same Panchayat, the calls from Ramanthali to Puyyannur could not be treated as local calls

Production of Cement

2982. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the production of cement in the country by the various units (monthwise) during 1973; and

(b) the reasons for decline in production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. B. RANA): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library. See* No LT-6413/74].

(b) The production of cement during 1973 was only about 15 million tonnes as against 15.7 million tonnes during 1972. The loss of production has been mainly due to power cuts enforced in different States, labour strikes in some of the factories, inadequate supplies of coal for the industry, mechanical breakdown in some of the factories and inadequate availability of wagons for movement of cement.

Special Agencies to look after the Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes

2983. SHRI B. S. MURTHY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of States where there are special agencies to look after the welfare of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes; and

(b) the amount of grants sanctioned and spent during 1970-71, 1972-73 and 1973-74?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

मध्य प्रदेश में भारत रक्षा नियमों के अन्तर्गत की गई गिरफ्तारियां

2984. श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) भारत रक्षा नियमों के अन्तर्गत पिछले वर्ष मध्य प्रदेश मे कुल कितने भ्रष्टाचारी, काला बाजारी मिलावट करने वालो को गिरफ्तार किया गया , और

(ख) उनके विरूद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन) : (क) और (ख) . राज्य सरकार से सूचना प्रतीक्षित है

उज्जैन, खरगोन, देवास और इन्द्रौर जिले के गांवों में सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन केन्द्र खोलना

2985. श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेगे कि .

(क) क्या उज्जैन खरगोन, देवास और इन्दौर जिले के गावों मे सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन केन्द्र स्थापित करने की मांग विगत तीन वर्षों से लगातार की जा रही है ; और

(ख) इस बारे मे क्या कार्य वाही की गई है तथा करने का प्रस्ताव है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो० शेर सिंह) : (क) बांछित सूचना विवरण पत्र I मे दे दी गई है।

(ख) सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घरो के ब्यौरे (1) खोल दिए गए (2) मंजूर किए गए और अभी खोले जाने हैं (3) जांच की जा रही है– विवरण पत्र II मे दिए गए है । बाकी मामलों की जांच कर ली गई है और आर्थिक दृष्टि से लाभकर न होने के कारण ये प्रस्ताव रद्द कर दिए गए है ।

फिल्म सेंसर बोर्ड के कार्य-कलापों के विरुद्ध शिकायतें

2986. **श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा :** क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) फिल्म-सेंसर बोर्ड के कार्य-कलाप, पक्षपाती रवैये तथा गतिविधियों के विरुद्ध उनके मंत्रालय को कितनी शिकायतें मिली हैं ;

(ख) तथा पिछले वर्ष फिल्म सेसर बोर्ड ने कुछ फिल्मों को जिन्हें 'ए' प्रमाण-पत्र देना चाहिये था, 'यू' सर्टिफिकेट दे दिया जिसके कारण फिल्म निर्माताओ मे काफी असन्तोष व्यापत है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है अथवा करने का प्रस्ताव है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री धर्मवीर सिंह) : (क) अभी तक कोई शिकायत प्राप्त नही हुई है ।

(ख), जी नही । 1973 के दौरान 51 भारतीय फिल्मों को 'ए' प्रमाण-पत्र दिये गये जब कि 1972 में 26 फिल्मों को ऐसे प्रमाण-पत्र दिये गये थे ।

(ग) प्रश्न नही उठता ।

Convening of a Chief Ministers' Conference to discuss Economic Policies

2987. SHRI M. K. KRISHNAN:
SHRI A. K. GOPALAN:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to call a Chief Ministers' conference to discuss the whole structure of economic policies for development with stability for growth with social justice in the light of the problems posed by credit squeeze and fuel crisis; and

(b) if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). The Draft Fifth Five Year Plan was approved by the National Development Council which includes, among others Chief Ministers of all the States. Before finalizing the Fifth Five Year Plan all relevant factors including economic policies and the fuel crisis will certainly be considered by the National Development Councill.

Criteria for Identification of Backward Areas

2988. SHRI M. K. KRISHNAN:
SHRI A. K. GOPALAN:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kerala Government have suggested that present criteria for identification of backward areas is not a proper assessment of the backwardness of a State;

(b) if so, whether the Kerala Government have suggested any specific criteria for the consideration of the Central Government; and

(c) if so, the outlines thereof and the reaction of the Central Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) to (c). The State Government have in their "Fifth Five Year Plan: A Draft Outline", suggested the following criteria for identifying their backward areas:

(1) Percentage of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes population.

(2) Number of Secondary school students per lakh of population.

(3) Number of domestic electricity connections per lakh of population.

(4) Length of concrete and tarred roads per hundred square kilometres of area.

(5) Number of factory employees per lakh of population.

(6) Number of hospital beds per lakh of population.

The Planning Commission had, in January, 1965, suggested 15 indicators to the States for the purpose of identifying their backward areas. It has, however, clarified later that list was only indicative and might be modified by the States, which are largely responsible for accelerating the development of their backward areas, in the light of local conditions.

So far as industrially backward areas are concerned, these have been identified for giving concessional finance and capital subsidy on the basis of a report of the Wanchoo Committee endorsed by the National Development Council in September, 1969.

Applications for Telephone Connections in Calcutta

2989. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applicants for telephones under Calcutta Telephone districts and the period of waiting;

(b) how many applications are pending since the last five years; and

(c) the steps taken to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) (i) Total number of applications pending on 31-12-73 was 60,649 *viz.*

OYT	10672
Special	3,680
General	46,297

(ii) The dates of the oldest applications are—

OYT	14.1.66 (66 Exchange)
Special	20.4.60 (Uttarpara Xge)
General	9.11.56 (Seramoore Xge)

(b) The number of applications pending since the last 5 years is 24,344 *viz.*

OYT	587
Special	1077
General	22780

(c) Installation of additional capacity of 70,000 to 80,000 lines has been planned to be provided during the Fifth Plan period. 16700 lines are already under installation, out of which 900 lines are expected to be provided shortly and another 10,000 lines will be commissioned progressively during 1974-75, followed by further additions as programmed during Fifth Plan.

कोंडा गांव मुर्गी फारम को मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को तथा अम्बागुडी स्थित औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र को उड़ीसा सरकार को हस्तांतरि किया जाना

2990. श्री महादीपक सिह शाक्य : क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या लोक लेखा समिति ने कोंडा गांव फारम को मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को अन्तरित करने और औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र, अम्बागुडी को उड़ीसा सरकार को अन्तरित करने की सिफारिश की है ; और

(ख) यदि हां तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या क्या कार्यवाही की गई है और इसमें विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री जियाउर रहमान अन्सारी) : (क) और (ख). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Appointment of a Committee to improve Service Conditions of Employees in the Central Government Employees Consumer Co-operative Society, Ltd.

2991. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the present number of employees with the Central Government Employees Consumer Co-operative Society, Ltd. with break-up of male and female employees;

(b) the particulars of benefits, like security in service, provident fund, medical facilities, leave etc. admissible to them; and

(c) whether it is proposed to appoint a committee to improve their service conditions and if so, the particulars thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA). (a) The number of persons presently employed by the Society is 258, out of which 27 are female employees.

(b) The Service conditions of the employees of the Society are governed by the Delhi Shops & Establishments Act, 1954, as amended from time to time. Section 30 of the Act provides that no employer shall dispense with the services of an employee who has been in his continuous employment for not less than three months, without giving such person at least one month's notice in writing or wages in lieu of such notice; provided that such notice shall not be necessary where the services of such employee are dispensed with for misconduct, after giving him an opportunity to explain the charge or charges alleged against him in writing.

2. The leave benefits are given in Section 22(i) of the above Act and provide for privilege leave with full wages for a period of not less than fifteen days after 12 months of continuous employment, and sickness and casual leave with wages for a total period of not exceeding 12 days every year.

3. For the purpose of Provident Fund benefits, the employees are governed by the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act 1952, as amended from time to time.

4. The employees also get the statutory bonus provided in the Payment of Bonus Act 1965, as amended from time to time.

5. The employees are not getting any medical facilities at present. The management of the Society is, however, considering a proposal to sanction medical allowance for the employees.

(c) No, Sir.

Directors in the Central Government Employees Consumer Co-operative Society, Ltd., New Delhi

2992. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the present number of Directors of the Central Government Employees Consumer Co-operative Society, Ltd. New Delhi;

(b) when these Directors were elected and what was the mode of their election;

(c) when the fresh elections of Directors are likely to be held;

(d) whether a new office for the Directors has been set up in the Raisina Road Branch of the Society; and

(e) if so, when, the main purpose thereof and the facilities provided to them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) (a) The present number of Directors (including the Chairman of the Board of Directors) is 17 The Government of India nominates the Chairman and eight Directors, the remaining Directors are elected by the General Body of the Society

(b) The Delegates elected by the share-holders in accordance with the bye-laws of the Society constitute the General Body Four Directors from among the Delegates are elected every year to hold office for a period of two years Four of the present Directors were elected in the General Body Meeting held on 28 2-1972 and the other four were elected on 10-10-1973

(c) The next election of four Directors, in place of those who are due to retire after the completion of their two years' term, is likely to be held before 30th June, 1974

(d) No Sir.

(e) Does not arise

Grant to Central Government Employees Welfare Association, Gurgaon

2993 SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have sanctioned some grant to the Central Government Employees Welfare Association, Gurgaon,

(b) if so, when and the extent thereof, and

(c) other benefits provided to the Association?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (*SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA*) (a) The Association made a request for grant-in-aid in August, 1972 In order to examine its eligibility for the grant, certain particulars including **date of Registration,** copy of Registration Certificate and Constitution of the Association were asked for in September 1972 These have not been furnished so far No grant **has, therefore, been** given to the Association

(b) and (c) Does not arise

Allotments for West Bengal for 1974-75 Plan

2994 SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state

(a) the allotments for each department *viz* Industry Agriculture, Education and Labour Welfare for the first year of the Fifth Five Year Plan for the State of West Bengal, and

(b) how far these allotments fall short of the demands made by the Government of West Bengal in each case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) (a) The size of the Annual Plan—1974-75 of States including that of West Bengal and the sectoral distribution thereof have yet to be finalised

(b) Does not arise

Setting up Plants in West Bengal

2995 SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state

(a) the names of different plants that would be set up in the State of West Bengal in coming two years, and

(b) the location and names of such plants, giving facts as to production capacity and the total money to be required to begin production in each case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. B. RANA): **(a) and (b).** The names of Central industrial and mineral projects to be set up during the Fifth Plan in the various States, including West Bengal, alongwith their locations and outlays (to the extent decisions have been taken, are indicated at pages 151—155 (Vol. II) of the Draft Fifth Plan Document.

For the State public sector, the Working Group on Large & Medium Industries set up by the Planning Commission recommended Fifth Plan outlay of Rs. 2638.62 lakhs for new industrial programmes in addition to an outlay of Rs. 1671.72 lakhs in respect of Fourth Plan spill-over industrial schemes. The new industrial programmes proposed to be taken up for implementation during the Fifth Plan include the following major schemes:—

Durgapur Chemicals Limited; Kalyani Spinning Mills (Expansion & Diversification); New Spinning Mill; Mechanised Manufacture of Bricks; Expansion of Cooch-Behar Press; Development of Industrial Areas; Revival of closed and sick industrial units; Explansion of Cinchona cultivation, etc.,

Functioning of Calcutta Telephones

2996. SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the subscribers of Calcutta Telephones and neighbouring areas are dissatisfied with the service rendered by the local authority; and

(b) how many complaints have been received by the authorities of Calcutta Telephones from the subscribers during October-December, 1973, Exchange-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) Complaints have been received from time to time from subscribers of Calcutta Telephones regarding the working of their telephones.

(b) The number of complaints received during the last three months in the main auto-exchanges is as follows:—

Name of Exchange	Complaints received		
	October, 1973	November, 1973	December, 1973
22 .	4038	4417	4064
23 .	3413	4548	4109
24 .	2475	2906	2685
33 .	3730	3597	3512
34	3537	3522	3408
35 .	1993	1804	1847
44 .	3448	3800	3459
45 .	7533	6356	7129
46 .	5750	5004	4342
47 .	2729	3445	3390
55 .	3934	3849	3621
56 .	1221	960	825
57 .	1028	989	965
58 .	1082	1014	832
66 .	2867	2998	2097
67 .	2156	2105	2109
41 .	1054	821	690

वर्ष 1974 में डाक-टिकटों का जारी किया जाना

2997. श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह :
श्री पी० जी० मावलंकर :

क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वर्ष 1974 के दौरान जारी की जाने वाली प्रस्तावित नई टिकटों की संख्या के बारे में अन्तिम निर्णय कर लिया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ये डाक टिकट जिन व्यक्तियो/अवसरों की स्मृति मे जारी करने का प्रस्ताव है उनका व्यौरा क्या है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो० शेर सिंह) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) 1974 के दौरान विशेष/स्मारक डाक टिकट जारी करने का कार्यक्रम सूची में दिया गया है जो सभा पटल पर रखा गया है । [देखिये ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया । देखिये संख्य. LT-6415/74] ।

Foreign Aid after Fifth Plan

2998. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the current oil crisis has upset the country's hope of achieving zero net aid target by the end of the Fifth Plan; and

(b) if not, how the Government propose to reach this target?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). The implication of oil crisis for India's Balar and the measures to deal with the problem are under study. Firm conclusions have not yet been reached as the situation continues to be fluid. The Government are, however, determined to reduce the adverse consequences of the crisis to the minimum, thus protesting the self-reliance objective set out for the Fifth Plan.

खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन, नई दिल्ली के सम्बन्ध में समिति

2999. श्री पन्नालाल बारूपाल : क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग आयोग ने खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन, नई दिल्ली के सम्बन्ध में कोई समिति बनाई थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह समिति कब बनाई गयी थी तथा इस समिति से इस संस्था को क्या लाभ हुआ ; और

(ग) क्या इस समय ऐसी कोई समिति है ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री जियाउर रहमान अन्सारी) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) इसका गठन 1-10-1966 को किया गया था । समिति की समय समय पर दी गई विशेषज्ञ समिति के परिणामस्वरूप भवन अपने ग्राहकों को उत्तम सेवा करने और अपनी बिक्री मे वृद्धि करने में समर्थ रहा है ।

(ग) जी नहीं ।

Central Government Officials Dismissed from service due to their Association with certain Political parties

3000. SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of Central Government officials have been dismissed from service for their association with the working of some political parties since 1971;

(b) if so, the number of such officials and the name of the political parties with which they were associated; and

(c) whether the service conduct rules of the Government employees enjoin upon them to refrain from Joining or working for any political party; and if so, the names of the political parties mentioned therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) to (c). Under sub-rule (1) of Rule 5 of the Central Civil Services (Conduct) Rules, 1964, no Government servant shall be a member of, or be otherwise associated with, any political party or any organisation which takes part in politics nor shall he take part in, subscribe in aid of or assist in any other manner, any political movement or activity. Under sub-rule (3) of the aforesaid Rule, if any question arises whether a party is a political party or whether any organisation takes part in politics within the meaning of this Rule, the Central Government are to decide the issue. In pursuance of this Rule it has been clarified that membership of, or participation in the activities of the Rashtriya Swayam Sewak Sangh, Jamait-e-Islami and the movement known as Anand Marg or any of its organisations by a Government servant would attract the provisions of sub-rule (1) of Rule 5 of the aforesaid Rules. However, the instructions relating to the membership and participation in the activities of the Anand Marg or any of its organisations have been held in abeyance, in view of the matter being before a Court. Instructions have also been issued reiterating the provisions of Rule 5(1) of the CCS (Conduct) Rules, 1964, particularly that it is essential that Government servants should not only maintain political neutrality but also appear to do so and they should not participate in the activities of, or associate themselves with, any organisation in respect of which there is the slightest reason to think that the organisation has a political aspect.

2. Action against Central Government servants for violation of the rule mentioned above, is taken by the appropriate disciplinary authority in the Ministry/Department/Office in which they are employed. The information relating to the number of Central Government servants who have been dismissed from service since 1971 for violation of the aforesaid rule is not therefore, readily available.

औद्योगिक लाइसेंसों के लिये राजस्थान मे आवेदन-पत्र

3004. **श्री मूल चन्द डागा** : क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन उद्योगों के नाम क्या हैं जिनके सम्बन्ध में राजस्थान सरकार ने उन्हें सी० ओ० बी० लाइसेंस दिये जाने की सिफारिश करते हुये केन्द्रीय सरकार को एक प्रस्ताव भेजा है तथा उक्त प्रस्ताव भेजे जाने की तिथि क्या है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो अब तक उस पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है तथा इस सम्बन्ध में कब तक निर्णय लिया जायेगा ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री (श्री सी० सुब्रह्मण्यम) : (क) तथा (ख). जनवरी 1970 से 28–2–74 तक की अवधि में राजस्थान राज्य से औद्योगिक लाइसेंसों के 406 आवेदन प्राप्त हुये थे । उनका सम्बन्ध धातु विज्ञान, वैद्युत् उपकरण, दूर संचार, औद्योगिक मशीनरी, मशीनी औजार, कृषि मशीनें, विविध यांत्रिक तथा इंजीनियरी वस्तुयें, औद्योगिक उपकरण, उर्वरक, रासा-

यनिक पदार्थ (उर्वरको को छोडकर), औषध, भेषजों, कपड़ो (रगेछापे या अन्य किसी प्रक्रिया से तैयार किये हुये) सम्मिलित है । कागजों के उत्पाद, कागज तथा लुग्दी चीनी परिशोधित खाद्य पदार्थ, बनस्पति तेल तथा बनस्पति घी, रबड का सामान काच और सीमेट व जिप्सम के उत्पादो का उद्योग आदि से है । जिसमे 363 आवेदन 31–10–73 से पहले प्राप्त हुये तथा 43 आवेदन 1–11–73 को सुप्रवाही पद्धति के लागू होने के उपरान्त प्राप्त हुये । पुराने आवेदनो मे से 284 आवेदनो को निपटाया जा चुका है तथा शेष 79 आवेदनो को प्रशासकीय मंत्रालयो के परामर्श से शीघ्र निपटाने के प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं । 1–11–73 के बाद मिले 43 आवेदनो मं से 7 आवेदनो पर कार्यवाही की जा चुकी है तथा आशा की जाती है कि शेष 36 आवेदनो को निर्धारित समय के अन्दर निपटा दिया जाएगा । 1–3–74 की अनिर्णीत आवेदनो का वर्षवार तथा प्रकार व र ब्यौरा निम्नलिखित है :—

वर्ष प्रकार	नये उपक्रम	नयी जिन्से	पर्याप्त विस्तार	काम चलाते रहने का लाइसेस	योग
1970 .	3	.	. .	3	6
1971 .	6	1	1	1	9
1972 .	15	4	3		22
1973 .	34	7	5	6	52
1974 (फरवरी तक)	15	2	3	6	26

12.00 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED DISTRIBUTION OF A PRIVATE FACTUAL REPORT ON DEEPENING CRISIS IN INDIAN ECONOMY BY THE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE WORLD BANK

श्री मधु लिमये (बाका) अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अविलम्बनीय लोक महत्व के निम्नलिखित विषय की ओर वित्त मत्री का ध्यान दिलाता हू और प्रार्थना करता हू कि वह इस बारे मे वक्तव्य दे

"भारत सहायता सघ के 13 राष्ट्रों मे वितरण हेतु, तैयार की गई भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था के बढ़ते हुए सकट पर एक प्राइवेट सतथ्य रिपोर्ट विश्व बैंक के अध्यक्ष के कार्यालय द्वारा समाचारपत्रों का वितरित किए जाने का समाचार ।"

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the various reports appearing in newspapers regarding a factual report prepared for members of the Aid India Consortium have come to the notice of the Government

We have checked with the World Bank and we have been assured that there is no substance in the report that the office of the President of the World Bank had distributed the report in question to newspapers. What seems to have happened is an unauthorised leakage, the origin of which is under investigation by the World Bank.

(Shri Yeshwantrao Chavan)

The paper was prepared in response to a request by the Consortium countries three years ago that World Bank should prepare a study on India's debt situation and aid requirements on a long term basis This paper is prepared by the World Bank and distributed to members of the Consortium in connection with a meeting of the Working Party of the India Consortium scheduled to take place in Paris in April, 1974 to discuss the level and pattern of Consortium support to India's development during the next and succeeding years. The specific purpose of the paper is to help members of the Consortium, appreciate the development effort which we propose to mount during the Fifth Five Year Plan and to provide such resources as they have been providing or can provide in future in freely usable forms to the maximum extent ossible

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय क्या मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान इस तथ्य की ओर गया है कि भारत के कई अखबारों मे यह खबर छपी है कि यह जो विश्व बैंक की रिपोर्ट है यह स्वय बैंक के अफ़सरों ने कई समाचार-पत्रों के बीच वितरित की। और यह भी कहा गया है कि सब से पहले एक भारतीय अखबार और "न्यू यार्क टाइम्स" को यह दी गई और उस के बाद दूसरे लोगों के हाथ मे यह पडी। "टाइम्स आफ इडिया" ने यहा तक कहा है कि जब यह लोग इस को वितरित करना चाहते थे तो उन के ऊपर दबाव डाला गया कि कम से कम उत्तर प्रदेश के चुनाव तक इस को प्रसारित नही किया जाय। यह मेरी बात नही है। मे टाइम्ज आफ इडिया से पढ रहा हू।

> "They were evidently dissuaded from releasing the report during the U.P. elections lest it should damage the Congress Party's chances and Mrs. Gandhi's standing."

मंत्री महोदय इसकी भी सफाई दें कि क्या हमारे दूतावास ने इस तरह का कोई प्रयाम किया था कि चुनाव के पहले प्रकाशित न हो। जब इस मे से कई हिस्से प्रकाशित हो चुके हैं तो क्या आप कम से कम अब सदन को विश्वास में लेंगे और जो मूल रपट है जो आपके पास जरूर पहुची होगी, इस की एक कापी सदन की मेज पर रखेगे ताकि पता चल सके कि वास्तव मे इस मे क्या है। जहां तक तथ्यों का सवाल है, उसके बारे मे मेरी मंत्री जी से यह माग है।

जहा तक विश्व बैंक का सवाल है इस रपट से दो तथ्यों का पता चलता है। एक यह वि विश्व बैंक के द्वारा जिन अविकसित और दूसरे देशों को कर्जा दिया गया उन देशों मे सब से अधिक कर्जा अकेले भारत को दिया गया है। 1973 की विश्व बैंक की यह रपट है और इस मे कहा गया है कि 370 करोड का कर्जा दिया गया है अकेले भारत को। इस रपट मे यह भी कहा गया है कि अविकसित देशों मे जो सब से गरीब तीस करोड लोग है पूरी अविकसित दुनिया मे उन मे से अकेले भारत मे तेरह करोड सबसे गरीब लोग रहते है। इस हालत मे इस रिपार्ट का अपना महत्व है। इस रिपोर्ट में दो बाते विशेष जोर दे कर कही गई है। एक यह कि पाचवी योजना की अवधि मे इस देश को लगभग एक करोड टन गल्ला मगवाना पडेगा पाच वर्षों मे और जो हमारा योजना आयाम है उसका अनुमान साफ है इससे मेल नही खाता है। दूसरी बात यह है कि पाचवी योजना के लिए विदेशी सहायता का जो अनुमान किया गया है। यानी 500 करोड़ डालर उसके बारे में वर्ल्ड बैंक वालों का कहना है कि 1210 करोड़ रूपये की आवश्यकता होगी, एक गल्ले के आयात के लिए और दूसरे तेल के दामों में जो वृद्धि हुई है उसको ले कर तेल के आयात को उसी स्तर पर बनाए रखने के लिए भी ज्यादा विदेशी मुद्रा खर्च करनी पडेगी। वैसे सरकार की बड़ी आलोचना हो रही है कि विदेशी

सहायता के बारे मे जो सही स्थिति है उससे सरकार जनता को अवगत नही कर रही है। बजट के बारे में भी कई लोगों ने यह आलोचना की है कि आपने विदेशी सहायता के जो आकड़े है उस में रूस के द्वारा गेहू के रूप मे आपको मदद की गई है या ईरान के द्वारा जो कर्जा दिया गया है इसको आपने दिखाया तक नही है। क्या यही सिलसिला विदेशी सहायता के बारे में चलेगा। इसलिए में चाहता हू कि विश्व बैंक के द्वारा गल्ले के आयात के बारे मे जो अनुमान किया गया है उसके बारे मे इस वक्त सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया क्या है इससे हमे अवगत कराया जाए। क्या आप उससे सहमत है या नही है? दूसरे विदेशी सहायता के बारे में तेल के दामों मे जो वृद्धि हो गई है और गल्ले का जो सकट है उसको ले कर क्या यह बात सही है कि 1210 करोड रूपये की सहायता प्राप्त किए बिना आपकी योजनाये ठीक ढग से नही चल पाएगी?

बीच मे ईरान के बादशाह ने यह बयान दिया था कि तेल के दामों मे जो वृद्धि हुई है उसके चलते उनके पास जो राशि आने वाली है उसका क्या किया जाए यह उनके सामने भी सवाल है। एक सुझाव उन्होंने यह दिया था कि पैट्रोलियम पैदा करने वाले देश, विकसित देश और अविकसित देश तीनों को मिला कर एक कोई सगठन बनाया जाए और उस सगठन की मार्फत अविकसित देशों के विकास मे मदद की जाए। क्या इस तरह का सुझाव भी आपके पास आया है। जो विश्व बैंक की रपट है उससे भी कुछ इस तरह का इशारा मिलता है कि जो तेल पैदा करने वाले देश हैं उनके ऊपर अविकसित देशों को निर्भर रहना पड़ेगा और उसके लिए वे तैयार हो जाएंगे। ये जो तेल पैदा करने वाले देश है खास कर साउदी अरब, कुवैत, ईरान, ईराक आदि, क्या इनके साथ इसके बारे मे कोई बातचीत हुई है? यदि इस तरह का सगठन बनेगा तो क्या वह विश्व बैंक से अलग रहेगा या विश्व बैंक से सहयोग से काम करेगा? इसका भी खुलासा आप करे और भारत सरकार की जो प्रतिक्रिया है उसके बारे मे भी बताने की आप कृपा करे।

MR. SPEAKER Mr. B. V. Naik, I am not allowing you. But a word of what you say will go on record.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: The hon Member has again made of reference to official leakage by the World Bank I think I have explained the position in my statement

श्री मधु लिमये दिस इज वाट दी बैंक आफिशल्ज। आफिशल लीकेज नहीं दिया गया है। दोनों मे फर्क है।

श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण आफिशल लीकेज नही है लेकिन लीकेज है इस मे कोई शक नही है। जिसने किया है उसके बारे मे इनक्वायरी वे कर रहे है। मेरे लिए कोई राय देना मुश्किल है इसके बारे मे।

As far as the report is concerned, it is a confidential report of the World Bank and I cannot afford to agree to lay it on the Table of the House

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: (Gwalior): Have you got a copy of the report?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: Of course.

I have explained what is the purpose of this report. The purpose of this report is to help the Consortium countries, with whom we will be discussing the question of aid, relief of debt, etc, some time in the month of April in Paris It is, really speaking, some sort of aid-memoire given by the World Bank to these countries to find out the balance of payments position, the economic development of India and its requirement in the Fifth Five Year

[Shri Yeshwantrao Chavan]

Plan. This is, really speaking, the purpose of the report. This is all that I can say at the present moment.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Why do you try to hide it?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: It is not a question of my hiding it. It is a question of World Bank hiding it. It is their confidential report. I cannot lay it on the Table of the House.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra). What about the report in the *Times of India* regarding persuading them not to release it, before U P. elections?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN Nobody has persuaded anybody to publish it or not to publish it before the U P. elections because this report has nothing to do with the U.P. elections.

श्री मधु लिमये · किसी भी प्रश्न का जवाब नही दिया इन्होने। अखबारो से मैंने उद्धरण दिए है। दो सवाल मैंने उठाए हैं, एक गल्ले आयात के बारे मे। हिन्दू तथा दूसरे अखबारो मे यह आया है और कोटेशन मे है। दूसरे विदेशी सहायता के अनुमान के बारे मैं मैंने सवाल उठाया है। मंत्री महोदय स्पष्ट करें कि क्या वास्तव मे विश्व बैंक का यह अनुमान गल्ले के आयात के बारे मे और विदेशी सहायता के बारे मे सही है और उसके बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है। इस मे छिपाने की क्या बात है। अखबारो मे आ चुका है आपको अपनी प्रतिक्रिया बतानी चाहिए।

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: I seek guidance from you.

My main point is one of procedure If the hon. House wants to discuss the question of foreign exchange requirement projections made in the Fifth Five Year Plan, certainly, the House is entitled to know about it, and it can separately discuss that matter. But, if you are discussing this question in connection with the contents of this report, I have my limitations and I cannot discuss the contents of this report.

श्री मधु लिमये . मंत्री महोदय अपनी तरफ से कम से कम यह तो बता सकते हैं कि इस वक्त—जब ड्राफ्ट प्लान बना, मैं उस वक्त की बात नही कर रहा हू—विदेशी सहायता और गल्ले के आयात के बारे मे उन का अनुमान क्या है।

MR. SPEAKER: I think the Minister is perfectly right.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN It is very difficult to make any long term projections with any precision as things may be changing and so these exercises are naturally made from time to time I cannot say

श्री मधु लिमये इस वक्त क्या स्थिति है? अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या आप इतना भी जबाब नही दिलायेंगे?

MR. SPEAKER He has taken up the position that so far as this report is concerned he cannot give out anything concerning that or that he is not in a position to do so But, if you want to have information on the subject, there is a separate occasion for that.

श्री मधु लिमये · यह इसी मे आता है। क्या आप इतना भी जवाब नहीं दिलायेंगे ? मैं ने कहा है "इर्रेस्पेक्टिव आफ दि वर्ल्ड बैंक्स रिपोर्ट"। यह इसी में आयेगा। अगर इन प्रश्नो का जवाब नही आना है तो इस कालिंग एटेन्शन को एडमिट करने का क्या मतलब है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो आप जाने और मिनिस्टर साहब जानें।

श्री मधु लिमये : जब अधूरी रिपार्ट आ चुकी है तो मंत्री महोदय को पूरी रिपोर्ट के बारे मे बताने मे क्या आपत्ति है ? जब वर्ल्ड बैंक ने स्वय इस को लीक किया है तो सरकार को इस मे क्या आपत्ति है अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप मंत्री महोदय को यह जानकारी देने के लिये आदेश दें ।

SHRI PILOO MODY: There is a point here.

There is something which appeared in the newspapers. This is not confidential to anybody. It is public property. It is the newspaper report that Shri Madhu Limaye wishes to discuss. The report goes on to make certain allegations. The Minister cannot merely say that the Finance Ministry is totally ignorant of what has been published in the papers regarding a report which it considers so important that it should be kept confidential. Therefore, what has appeared in the newspapers should at least be discussed without any inhibition.

MR. SPEAKER: The Minister takes up the position that it is a confidential document even if it has partly been reported, and he will not put himself in that position. Is it correct?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: Yes, Sir.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Tomorrow he may say that the *Times of India* is a confidential document.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरी मांग बहुत ही सीधी सादी है । मैं कह रहा हूं कि विश्व बैंक की रिपोर्ट को छोड दें । मंत्री महोदय कहते हैं कि स्थिति बदलती रहती है बार-बार मूल्यांकन करना पड़ता है । आज 13 मार्च है । 13 मार्च का मंत्री महोदय का क्या मूल्यांकन है, इस का तो पता चले । इस में विश्व बैंक का क्या सम्बन्ध है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने विश्व बैंक के बारे मे बता दिया है । उन का कहना है कि अगर माननीय सदस्य चाहते है, तो इस के बारे मे अलाहिदा बहस कर लें ।

श्री मधु लिमये : बहस तो हम बजट पर डिसकशन के दौरान करेंगे : इस वक्त तो मै सिर्फ जानकारी चाहता हू । मेरा प्रश्न यह है कि एज आन 13 मार्च गल्ले के आयात और विदेशी सहायता के बारे मे मंत्री महोदय का इवैल्युएशन क्या है ।

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: How does it arise out of this question?

MR. SPEAKER: That is what I am telling.

I can allow a separate question. The hon. Member may bring it and I will send it to the Minister.

श्री मधु लिमये अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह तो बडा अन्याय हो रहा है । आखिर यह कालिंग एटेन्शन नोटिस काहे के लिए है ? मंत्री महोदय वर्ल्ड बैंक की रिपोर्ट को रखने के लिए तैयार नही है । हम उस को छोड देते हैं । हम चाहते है कि मंत्री महोदय गल्ले के आयात और विदेशी सहायता के बारे में सरकार के वर्तमान मूल्यांकन की जानकारी दे । वह दो वाक्यो मे यह जानकारी दे सकते है । अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप सदस्यो के अधिकारो की रक्षा नही कर रहे है ।

MR. SPEAKER: He is agreeable, if you ask separately.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, I want a ruling from you. The hon. Minister said something which is of great importance. Here is a document which has received much publicity, which concerns the Government of India. That document he is reluctant to lay on the Table of the House, Sir, I am sorry to repeat myself. Here is a document which has received publcity in the world

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

press and in the national press and the document involves the Government of India. What is it that is standing in the way for him to lay it on the Table of the House? I cannot understand this. This is contempt of the House, Sir..

MR. SPEAKER: You are an expert on this, in bringing out the documents, you can use that instrument in the case of the World Bank also.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने ईरान के शाह के बारे में पूछा है। क्या मन्त्री महोदय उस का भी जवाब नही देंगे? क्या उस का भी वर्ल्ड बैंक से सम्बन्ध है? तो फिर आप इस कालिंग एटेन्शन नोटिस को डिसएलाउ कर दीजिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उस के लिए आप अलाहिदा कालिंग एटेन्शन नोटिस दीजिए।

श्री मधु लिमये : यह इसी के तहत आता है।

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: Sir, that question will have to be addressed to the Petro Chemicals Ministry.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं विदेशी सहायता और विकास के बारे मे कह रहा हूं। बातचीत यह करते हैं। विदेशी मुद्रा का मामला इन के तहत आता है। अध्यक्ष महोदय, अगर इसी तरह चलेगा, तो मुझे सभा त्याग करना पड़ेगा। आप हमारे अधिकारों की रक्षा नहीं करते हैं। मंत्री महोदय को ईरान के शाह के बारे में जवाब देना पड़ेगा। आप उन से जवाब दिलवाईये। वह एक भी प्रश्न का उत्तर देने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं।

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): Sir, we are faced with a very peculiar situation. The hon'ble Minister says he has received an advance report of the World Bank on aid requirements of India and he has also admitted that it is a confidential document. Some of these news items have appeared in the papers, especially, in the *Times of India*. I am in a peculiar position, Sir. You have admitted the Calling Attention Motion. Questions can be asked. For each and every question if he says, this is of a confidential nature, I cannot just discuss it. I just want to know how is it that these news items percolated in the newspapers? They tried to ascertain about it from the World Bank Authorities and these World Bank authorities say that it is not an authorised version and they are trying to find out how leakage was done. So, it is a very difficult thing for me to ask a question in these circumstances But let me put a question, and let me try if I can extract something from the inscrutable Finance Minister. My first question is this. Does the Government of India consider the World Bank report as being helpful to India or unhelpful to India?

SHRI PILOO MODY: It has to do with truth, not with help.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: If it is a helpful report, whether any advance publicity, either due to leakage or by manipulation on the press highlighting certain aspects of the important issues involved regarding economic development of India, had done any harm to this country or not? In the Times of India Report,—not in the Indian express report,—they tried to attribute some motives to the office of the President of the World Bank In view of all these things, I think, it is necessary for the hon Minister to clear up those points. Mr Mc Nemara after he became the President of the World Bank has proved very helpful to the underdeveloped countries. After he became President, he doubled the quantum of I.D.A. assistance to the poor countries. To India, 40 per cent of the I.D.A. assistance has been given.

In 1973, the quantum of I.D A. assistance amounted to Rs. 430 crores In the last two decades, India had never received such a huge quantum of foreign aid.

MR. SPEAKER I am inviting your attention to the main motion and not to Mr McNamara and other things.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: The entire question relates to him.

SHRI PILOO MODY: You might be aware that Mr. McNamara is the President of the World Bank and it is his report we are discussing

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: It is also reported in the press that the House of Representatives tried to curtail the U.S. quantum of aid to I D A Mr. McNamara by going out of the accepted track took unusual measures He vehemently criticised that

In view of that, I consider that our Government should make the position clear. We should not rub the sentiment of the World Bank in the wrong end. From the World Bank only we can expect a certain helpful attitude and also a certain help for our foreign exchange through the assistance of Consortium.

In view of this fact, I want to know from the Government whether the reports that have appeared in the Press are the correct versions of the portions of the World Bank Report submitted to the Government of India where it has highlighted a serious economic crisis, particularly, on the food front which may develop in India.

Secondly, it is also stated that the rupee trade between India and the Communist country is not helpful to India. The words used are—it is the negative aid transfer. It is also stated that the estimate made is about five billion dollars of foreign exchange. If India gets this much of foreign exchange during the Fifth Plan period, it will be too inadequate The estimate of the World Bank is 12.1 billion dollars of foreign exchange which would be required by India. When this estimate was made by the World Bank, at that time, the crude price did not jump up abnormally so high In view of this fact also, I want to know from the Government whether it is a fact or not that the Government has received the World Bank Report and whether the newspapers version of the report claiming as the World Bank Report is correct. If not, what is the correct version of the Report? Has the Government received the report from the World Bank? If not, the reasons therefor

During the Fifth Plan period, the assistance from the World Bank for India will be of the order of ten billion dollars on food import to avoid a serious crisis. Would the Government tell us whether the rupee trade between India and the Communist country is against the interest of India and would it tantamount to negative aid transfer from the Communist countries? If so, the reasons therefor.

Also I want to know whether the Government agrees with the assessment of the World Bank that five billion dollar foreign aid during the Fifth Plan period is too inadequate and, in reality, India will require more than 12 1 billion dollars If not, the reasons thereof.

Lastly, I want to know whether the leakage of some of the facts of the Report have created any adverse effect on the aid-giving consortium countries

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN· The hon. Member has asked me some general questions. Possibly, they

[Shri Yeshwantrao Chavan]

relate to the Calling Attention Notice One is whether the World Bank Report is helpful or not We are examining and studying the report and I cannot explain the view about the Report Whether it is helpful or not will be judged by the effect that we ultimately have an the discussions at Paris I cannot say whether it will be helpful or not As far as the attitude of Mr McNamara is concerned it has been useful and sympathetic to the developing countries including India

Sir, the other questions relate again to the contents of the Report and I am sorry in the light of what we have decided just now I do not think I can express any view

SHRI SAMAR GUHA Sir, I had raised the point whether those reports represent the correct version of the Report incorporated in the Annual Report of the World Bank?

MR SPEAKER He wants to know so far as the report which has appeared in the Press whether it is a correct part of that Report or not

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN It is very difficult for me to give any opinion on that because he wants opinion (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SAMAR GUHA Sir the Government has admitted that they have received the Report of the World Bank The Report of the World Bank is in the possession of the Government In the background of that certain reports appeared in the Press Government have admitted that it is leakage of the Report If it is so, it is my pertinent question whether those reports which appeared in the Press are a correct version of the portion of the Report of the World Bank or not?

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, वित्त मत्री जी नें कहा अभी हम लोगों ने तय किया है तो आप ने कुछ तय किया है कि इस को काफिडेशियल रखा जाय या टेबल पर न रखा जाय ? आप ने कुछ कहा है ? हम जानना चाहते है इनका जो निर्णय है क्या आप उस से सहमत है, उसके सहभागी या हिस्सेदार है या क्या है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब मुझे तो अपनी ही यहा मुश्किल बहुत है, यह वर्ल्ड बैंक का और आ पडा है .

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: We want your ruling, Sir.

MR SPEAKER Here is the ruling given by my predecessor on 26th February, 1965

> "The Government cannot be compelled to admit or deny the correctness of any alleged copy of document classified secret or confidential It is necessary for the Member who quotes from the document to certify that he has verified from his personal knowledge that the document is true"

It is for you to verify

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं आप के निर्णय को चुनौती नही दे रहा हू । मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जो काफिडेशियल डाकमेंट है उस मे मिनिस्टर को कैसे कहेगे कि बताओ ?

श्री मधु लिमये : आप ने अभी जो निर्णय पढा उस में कहा गया है कि सरकारी दस्तावेज को रखने के लिए कम्पेल नही कर सकते ।

लेकिन वर्ल्ड बैंक का डौक्यूमेट कोई गवर्नमेंट डौक्यूमेंट थोडे ही है । अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह रूलिंग इस पर कैसे सप्लाई होती है ? आप के निर्णय को हम एक दम मानते हैं शिरोधार्य करते हैं

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप का मतलब यह है कि जो गवर्नमेंट ने कान्फ़ीडेंशियल रखना है, उस के लिये सरकार को मजबूर किया जाए ?

The World Bank's report is confidential for the Government. Government want to keep that as coonfidential.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: This is not the Government decision.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Tomorrow, a secret CIA report may come to the hands of the Government. Is it bound to keep it a secret?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: On a point of order. I have made a submission already that on what the hon. Finance Minister has stated, we are waiting to hear from you your ruling or your observation or whatever it be. Now, you have read out an old ruling given by your predecessor, Sardar Hukam Singh. I can also quote it from memory.....

MR. SPEAKER: It is not an old ruling.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Kindly tell us how that ruling is relevant in this case. Here, Shri Madhu Limaye or Shri Samar Guha is not laying anything on the Table of the House. So, they are not required to authenticate it. They are only talking about the press report that has come out which the Finance Minister has stated to be correct.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: No; I have not said that.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: He said that it had leaked out. It is on record. Let the tape be examined. He said that the information had leaked out, and it is on record. It has received full coverage in the international press and the national press. So, how it that this House could be kept in darkness, when the whole world is talking about it? Are we living in the harem of this Government?....

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: That ruling is not applicable in this case.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: The case in which that ruling was given has to be distinguished from the present case. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: Let hon. Members please set down. Let them not come to a clash for nothing....

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: My point of order is this. You have quoted a ruling. In my opinion that does not apply to the present case.

Firstly, the document in question is not a document of the Government of India. So far as the rules are concerned, the specifically refer to documents which concern the Government of India only. Secondly, my submission to you is this. What are we discussing today? What is the nature of the calling attention? The nature of the calling-attention is the leakage of certain news. Unless we know the veracity of the news and what the news is, how can we discuss about the leakage? How can be discuss what effect it will have? You have already admitted the calling-attention on the basis of the document itself. Therefore, it is very important and very pertinent....

MR. SPEAKER: I am not at all prepared to go beyond the ruling that has already been given.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: How could it be classified as secret? You can ask the Government.

MR. SPEAKER: Let the hon. Member sit down. Let him not exert too much over this. He has already taken a lot of time.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Government are bound to come out with a statement" whether it is correct or not.

MR. SPEAKER: The ruling....

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE (Betul): May I have half a minute?

MR. SPEAKER: So the practice in future should be that when a member gets up, the Speaker should sit down!

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: I am requesting you.

MR. SPEAKER: You are a lawyer yourself. How do you know what I am going to say? God help this House ! What is this going wrong with these people?

This matter was raised in the House of Commons in the U.K. on 25th February, 1945. When a member quoted from a secret protocol, the Foreign Secretary, Mr. Eden, made the following observation. Some protocol was involved in which other powers may have been concerned and they were asked to give their ruling. This was one of the bases on which a ruling was given by Shri Hukam Singh.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: On a point of order, arising out of what you have said. This is neither a protocol nor is there another sovereign power involved in it....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कोई रीजनेबिल बात भी की जाय तो पता नही क्या हो जाता है बेकार की बहस खड़ी करते है।

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: May I make a submission? The discussion on this call attention can be suspended. I request you to give thought over the matter and give a considered ruling afterwards.

MR. SPEAKER: I have already very well thought over the matter. I am very clear about it, clear like anything.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: On a point of order again. How is the issue of protocol relevant here.

MR. SPEAKER: No, no.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I want to make a submission.

MR. SPEAKER: No.

श्री शंकर दयाल सिह (चतरा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है . . .

MR. SPEAKER: No. Nobody has my permission to speak. I am not allowing you.

Please sit down. I am very clear about it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: On a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: No point of order.

आप लोगों की आदत पड गई है रोज कुछ न कुछ करने की। हर बात पर कुछ करते है। आप को पुराने स्पीकरों की रूलिंग पढ़ कर सुनायी है फिर भी वही हाल है कि बहस बढाते जायें।

श्री मधु लिमये अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे इस निर्णय से सतोष नही है, और मै इस के विरोध मे सदन त्याग कर रहा हू।

(Shri Madhu Limaye then left the House.)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: It is not relevant at all.

MR. SPEAKER: I am so sorry. Do not question the ruling of the Speaker.

DR. KAILAS (Bombay South): Whether it is relevant or not is to be decided by you, Sir, and once you have decided that it is relevant, no further question arises.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: On a point of order. Just now you mentioned about the origin of that ruling. In your statement, you have said that this ruling relates to a protocol between two states....

MR. SPEAKER: No, no. That was quoted in the ruling. Then the ruling was given. I have quoted the ruling.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: It relates to determining the relations between two sovereign states. Here the relation between the world Bank and the Government of India is not a protocol of that type or any relation between two sovereign states. Therefore, that ruling does not apply in this case.

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. The report of the World Bank is confidential and the Minister has to keep that report confidential and he cannot be compelled to give that information. On this the rule is very clear.

SHRI NARSINGH NARAIN PANDEY (Gorakhpur): That is very correct.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: On a point of order arising out of what you have said. There are two things. I have pointed out that the earlier ruling of Sardar Hukam Singh does not apply.

MR. SPEAKER: There are a number of others, not one.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: They are not producing any document here which they claim to be genuine and which they did not authenticate. That can be ruled out. The second thing is, as the Professor has said, that there is no protocol involved here. The world press has got hold of it. Why should we be prevented from having a look at it? You should make a suitable observation on this. Otherwise, this House will become supine.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Savant.

13.00 hrs.

Order please. Shri Shankerrao Savant.

SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT (Kolaba): Sir, from the hon. Minister's reply, it appears that the report, whatever be its content, was made with good intention of giving India the much-needed help during the Fifth Plan period. What is really objectionable is the method of its unauthorised publication. The food requirements of India may have been correctly stated or may have been exaggerated in the report. Everybody is entitled to hold his own opinion about it. But it seems—

MR. SPEAKER: What is your question?

SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: I am coming to it. Only two years back, India stopped the import of foodgrains and it has more or less reached self-sufficiency.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Savant, have you brought it ready-made from home?

SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: I am giving the points.... (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: You may ask a question. These are matters over which I have given my ruling.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: Sir, I submit it is very unfair. Before putting the questions certain introductory comments are allowed to every Member.

MR. SPEAKER: I have already over ruled such observations. You may ask a direct question about it.

SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: Whether it is correct or incorrect, the intention is good, because the report is meant to give aid to India during the Fifth Plan period. Even suppos-

(Shri Shankerrao Savant.)

ing there are incorrect statements. the Finance Minister is right in saying that the contents of the report cannot be discussed, because ultimately it is on the basis of this report that we will have to fight in Paris to get aid for India. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: Trying to excel each other.

SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT. The press has given lurid publicity I am quoting from the *Times of India* which says that the World Bank is annoyed with India for its lack of earnestness in meeting the crisis both in regard to food and oil. Of course, this type of heading ought not to have been there, and it is that which naturally exercises our mind. It is thus clear that the report is meant to be used for political purposes and not for siding India in her present economic difficulties

Will the Finance Minister put in a strong protest about this kind of use of the report to the World Bank and to the persons who leaked the report to the press?

MR SPEAKER: I can deal even with Shri Madhu Limaye but not this gentlemen!

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: I am supposed to make a reply about what? Ultimately we will be required to put our case in Paris.

MR SPEAKER: You must be more considerate to your own Members.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Without beating about the bush, I proceed from the facts that the report has leaked out is correct. The written statement of the Finance Minister makes it abundantly clear that what has leaked out is the correct position of the report which is confidential. So, on this point no question need be asked. That is abundantly clear from his reply. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: As a question

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: The Calling Attention motion has become a joke.

MR. SPEAKER: The rule is such that when you quote that, you will have to give a guarantee, you will have to give it in writing Now, you are asking the other side to give it

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Jainagar): The dangerous aspect of this leakage is that in the background of the US decision to establish its war-base in the Indian Ocean and in the background of—(Interruptions)

AN HON. MEMBER: The word** should not be allowed to go on record.

MR. SPEAKER: This remark will be expunged. Prof. Samar Guha has no business to interrupt the Member. I did not call him Nothing will go on record. All such remaks will not go on record

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: In the background of the declaration of the U. S. Ambassador to rename the Indian Ocean as some other sea and the sending of the US atomic warship to the Indian Ocean, and the leakage of this report at this particular juncture when we are seeing food riots in several parts of the country, I want to know whether the Government of India have themselves submitted anything of this sort or approached the World Bank, because the World Bank is dominated by the Government of the United States? Are they making some sort of

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**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

approaches or leakages of this sort to make us give up our declared objective of self-reliance, because the leakage gives a blow to out objective of self reliance and it is trying to help the forces inside the country and also outside, those who are against India becoming self-reliant In this background I want to know whether the decision that we will have to import two million tonnes a year, and ten million tonnes in the next five years, and that 12 1 billion dollars and not 5 billion dollars in terms of foreign exchange would be required, has been there Is the Government considering some such thing, and has it given some such hint to the Government of the United States that it is going to change its policy of self-reliance? Is it a fact or not?

Secondly, the World Bank had leaked out the report, particularly when the Government is hesitant in enforcing wholesale take-over of the wheat trade

Again, there are rumours that the Government is going to surrender to forces inside and outside the country who want laissesz faire in the country, so that the starving people will have no other option but to come out in the streets Insuch a back ground, I would like to know whether the leaked-out report is going to act as a pressure on the Government of India to give up the policy of feeding our people on the basis of controlled prices, to hold the price line of essential commodities particularly foodgrains I would like to know the Finance Minister's view as to whether it is going to act as a pressure on the Government of India

Thirdly, as it has been made out, the report did not come out during the UP elections Naturally, if it had come out at that time, people would have become more curious about it and this would have encouraged the forces inside and outside the country who are in favour of such estimetes and such assessment of the Indian situation or who are in favour of such policies But it has been leaked out at a time when we are having troubles in Gujarat and other parts of the country I would like to know whether the Government of India is going to protest to the World Bank, and tell them that suitable action should be taken from whichever quarter the report has leaked out and that the action taken in this regard should be made known to the Government of India These are the three questions, on which, I would like to have the Finance Minister's reply

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN As far as the last part is cocerned, whether this leakage is being used as a pressure on the Government of India to influence its policies, I can assure this hon House that such leakages or any other leakages whatever may be the motivation, will not be allowed to influence the policies of the Government Planning is to be undertaken with the approval of Parliament and we will certainly stand by the principles of self reliance I can assure the hon House that there is no question of ourselves getting alarmed As far as the question of protest is concerned they are themselves making investigations about it We have made certain enquiries If there has been leakage from the official side certainly, we would have lodged a protest But, at the present moment when investigations are going on, it will be premature to say whether we are going to protest or not

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA They have made an estimate that India will require 2 million tonnes of foodgrains a year, over the next 5 years and that the country's foreign exchange requirements would be of the order of 12 1 billion dollars during the next 5 years I would like to know whether the Government of India agrees with that estimate

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN Whatever projections we have made in our Plan document, if at all they have to be revised, they will be revised by us in the Planning Commission Therefore, when we have not done the exercise, how can I give any opinion about it? But, I can say that our basic policy remains the same

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA But, they have made out a report

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN What can I do?

SHRI R S PANDEY (Rajnandgaon) When I saw the news item in the *Times of India* yesterday I was very much agitated I am not very much concerned about the leakage The hon Finance Minister has correctly replied that investigations are going on and that he will be informed Sir it is not a question of leakage If, as a result of the leakage, a glorious picture had come out about the situation in India, we would not have been exercised very much about it The important and very pertinent question is, the contents of the report, which deals with the food position, the fertiliser position, foreign exchange position Five Year Plans etc that this country has become bankrupt, it has not been able to become self-reliant and that we are a helpless people Individuals like me are agitated over the contents of this report Since the report is confidential—it may be true or may not be true,—it is very difficult for me to put any question. Sir, when you are going to participate in the meeting in Paris some time in April, you should convey the feelings of the House that this kind of uncharitable remarks, which damage the personality of our sovereign country will not be tolerated and that people of India are very much agitated over it If it is confidential, I can put the question confidentially and I would like to have the answer also confidentially

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN. I have no answer to give

MR SPEAKER: Papers to be laid on the Table

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, I have given notice of an adjournment motion Out of 168 MLAs in the Gujarat Assembly, 84 have already resigned What is stopping the Government from dissolving the Legislature? Apart from giving the adjournment motion, I have also written to the Speaker Sir, I would like to have your observation Why is the Government sticking to the same position?

MR SPEAKER You had a discussion on this subject

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU The Home Minister was expected to make a statement covering this

MR SPEAKER This matter was raised in the debate

13 17 hrs

RE ALLEGED PREVENTION OF VISITORS FROM MEETING MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT—*contd*

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर) अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने आप को दो बातो के बारे मे लिखा है। एक तो कल जो रिसेप्शन आफिस मे हुआ, उसकी ओर मैंने आपका ध्यान दिलाया है . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय। ऐसी बातों को यहा लाने की क्या जरूरत है आप मुझे लिख दिया करे।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी मैंने आपको लिखा है। मुझे जानकारी मिली है कि आपके सेक्रेटेरियट ने बताया है कि मुझ से कोई लडका मिलने के लिए नही आया। यह गलत बात है। मै खुद वहां गया था—उस समय श्री मावलंकर

भी वहां मौजूद थे—और जो विद्यार्थी मुझ से मिलने के लिये आये थे, मैंने उनसे बात की थी । यह एनक्वायरी का मामला है । अगर आप सिक्युरिटी स्टाफ़ की गवाही को मान लेंगे और मेम्बरो पर विश्वास नही करेंगे, तो यह कहां तक उचित होगा ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय । मैंने सब रिकार्ड देखे हैं । वहां कोई नहीं आया । आप को किसी स्टुडेंट ने बताया है ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मुझे उन स्टुडेन्ट्स की बात को गलत मानने का कोई कारण नही है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय । मैंने आफ़िस से सब एनक्वायरी की है, सेक्रेटरी-जेनरल ने भी एनक्वायरी की है । किसी के पास कोई नही आया ।

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): A number of visitors, including students from Ahmedabad and other parts of Gujarat, had come yesterday and quite a number of them wanted to see a several of us, Members of Parliament, belonging to the different parties, including Independents. When those boys and students wanted to send slips they were told that all those Members were absent. Our complaint is not that we could not bring them inside but that we were prevented from meeting them.

MR. SPEAKER: You may write to me. I will enquire into it. It is true that the students who came were not allowed inside. But one thing is clear, that some students had some quarrel with the officer at the Reception, Shri Piloo Mody and some other friends were there at that time.

SHRI P G MAVALANKAR: The students were insulted. They were told that all those Members were not in the precincts of Parliament. The students wanted to see us, and, of ocourse, they have a right to see us.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जिन आफ़िसर्ज के खिलाफ़ शिकायत है, अगर आप उन्ही से एनक्वायरी करेंगे, तो कैसे काम चलेगा ? अगर आप चाहें, तो हम उन विद्यार्थियो को पेश कर सकते है ।

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: They were told that no Member was present in the House.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप उन विद्यार्थियो को लाइये :

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह मामला गम्भीर है और इस की एनक्वायरी की आवश्यकता है । सिक्युरिटी स्टाफ को इस तरह के आचरण की छूट नही देनी चाहिए ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कल स्टुडेंट्स ने वहा भी झगडा खड़ा किया, रिसेप्शन में गालिया दी, बहुत कुछ किया । यह भी दुरुस्त नही है ।

श्री पी० जी० मावलंकर : यह तब हुआ, जब उन से कहा गया कि कोई भी मेम्बर यहा हाजिर नहीं है । उन को हम से मिलने का मौका देना चाहिए था ।

SHRI PILOO MODY: The matter, as you know, has been amicably settled. But when you continue to persist that no such thing has come to your notice then it becomes incumbent on us to repeat what happened. About 40 to 50 slips were sent to several of us here. All of them were not delivered to us You said, "You now bring the boys" Some four of them are sitting there. I will bring them here and lay them on the Table of the House.

MR. SPEAKER: Not in the House.

SHRI PILOO MODY: A complaint has been made. You should take note of it and see that it does not happen again.

MR. SPEAKER: I have already said that.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA *rose*—

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Samar Guha, have you sworn that you must get up every moment on any subject?

श्री समर गुह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप ने सुना ही नही।

You told Mr. Vajpayee to write to you about the incident that took place yesterday. Earlier also, I drew your attention and wrote to you. You said that you would look into the matter. You have not informed me. Am I not to ask about that?

SHRI S. M BANERJEE (Kanpur): We have to send our papers before 10 O' Clock I send my servant who is staying with me....

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Comrade.

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी : उस मे उन्होंने पूछा– तुम गुजरात से तो नही आए?

He said, "These are Call Attention Notices"

उन्होंने कहा– इस मे हम को कोई ताल्लुक नही। तुम गुजरात मे तो नही आए?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मजाक में कहा या ऐसे कहा?

श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु (डायमड हाबर) यह डेहली पुलिस जो आप यहा डिप्लाय करते है ये लोग ऐसा करते हैं। सेक्योरिटी स्टाफ नही करता है। पुलिस करती है जो प्लेन क्लोदस मे होती है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : गुजरात की तो में इतनी तारीफे करता आया कि बहुत भले हैं, बहुत नान-वायलट है और यह अभी अभी उन्होंने उसे गलत साबित कर दिया।

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हम लोग जो अपने कागजात भेजते हैं किसी के हाथ क्यो कि हम लोग तो इतना दौड़ नहीं सकते तो उस मे उन के साथ ऐसा होता है। आप की गाड़ी जब आती है तो लोग सलाम करते है नार हट जाते हैं नही तो उन के चेहरे देखे तो ऐसा मालूम होता है जैसे कसेंट्रेशन कैम्प यह हो.. (इंटरप्शंस)

May I request you to fix a day exclusively for Mr. Samar Guha to speak?

MR. SPEAKER: I think, we will sit on a Sunday with only one Member, Mr. Samar Guha.

13.22 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ALL INDIA SERVICES ACT, 1951 AND ANNUAL GENERAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ADMINISTRATION FOR 1972-73

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951:—

(i) **The Indian Administrative Service (Regulation of Seniority) Amendment Rules, 1973, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 195 in Gazette of India dated the 23rd February, 1974.**

(ii) The India Police Service (Regulation of Seniority) Amendment Rules, 1972, published in Notification No GSR 196 in Gazette of India dated the 23rd February, 1974

(iii) The Indian Administrative Service (Appointment by Competitive Examination) Amendment Regulations, 1974 published in Notification No GSR 121(E) in Gazette of India dated the 6th March, 1974

(iv) The Indian Police Service (Appointment by Competitive Examination) Amendment Regulaions, 1974, published in Noification No GSR 122(E) in Gazette of India dated the 6th March, 1974 [*Placed in Library See* No LT-6388/74]

(2) A copy of the Annual General Administration Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Andaman and Nicobar Administration for the year 1972-73 [*Placed in Library See* No LT-6389/74]

13 22½ hrs

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY-GENERAL Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha

'I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on Monday, the 11th March, 1974, adopted the following motion in regard to the Plantations Labour (Amendment) Bill, 1973

> That this House recommends to Lok Sabha that Lok Sabha do appoint a member of Lok Sabha to the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Plantations Labour (Amendment) Bill, 1973, in the vacancy caused by the resignation of Shri G Venkatswamy from the membership of the said Joint Committee, and communicate to this House the name of the member so appointed by Lok Sabha to the Joint Committee"

2 I am to request that the concurrence of the Lok Sabha in the said motion, and also the name of the member of the Lok Sabha appointed to the Joint Committee may be communicated to this House'

13 23 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

THIRTY SEVENTH REPORT

SHRI G G SWELL (Autonomous Districts) I beg to present the Thirty-seventh Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

HUNDRED AND FOURTH REPORT

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) I beg to present the Hundred and fourth Report of the Public Accounts Committee on the action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Eightieth Report on Chapter II of the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1970-71—Central Government (Civil) —revenue Receipts, relating to Customs

13.23½ hrs.

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (RAILWAYS), 1973-74

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): I beg to present a statement showing Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget (Railways) for 1973-74

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13 24 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR EXCESS GRANTS (RAILWAYS), 1971-72

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI L N MISHRA): I beg to present a statement showing Demands for Excess Grants in respect of the Budget (Railways) for 1971-72

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13 24½ hrs.

RE. QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE

SHRI P. G MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): Sir, I gave you this morning a notice of privilege. .

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Mavalankar, there is no case of misreporting. You have not quoted that they have misreported it. May I tell you that privilege can come only when there is misreporting They just said:

> "Mr. Mavalankar also spoke. He was associated with the movement in the beginning and, later on, he wanted to become the leader. He could not become."

There is no question miscreporting.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: May say something?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Gwalior): Is it fair reporting? This is imputing motives. It is not a fair comment.

MR. SPEAKER: This is from *Patriot*. It has reported as follows:—

> **"The highlight of the day was a moving speech from Shri P. G. Mavalankar, an independent member who was associeted with the movement in its initial stages but was brushed aside by the students when he tried to form a political party out of it and become its leader"**

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: This is baseless, mischievous and malicious. This is a reflection on my Character and integrity.

MR. SPEAKER: The question of privilege comes only when there is mis-reporting.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: It may not be mis-reporting, but it is a comment which is not fair.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: May I say something, sir?

I can understand if the press does reports speeches of Members of parliament as they are made here Before reporting the speech, the *Patriot* of yesterday mentions the sentence that you read out just now It goes as part of the perliamentary proceedings and it casts reflections on me. If you see the book by Shakdher and Kaul . .

MR SPEAKER: I am guided by him. I will tell you one thing please do not go into this. It is not a matter of privilege. It may be an impropriety. Even in my case when I gave rulings, I know that a number of times the press introduced me saying that the Speaker who had done this and who had done that and then gave my rulings. And not a single member raised his voice about it in this House; nor did I resent that. There should be some scope for comments also. We are not above everything. Mr. Vajpayee was harshly dealt with by Blitz and he never raised any question in this house. He is also an hon. Member of this House. So, do not be over sensitive.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: I am not over-sensitive, Sir. I am all for criticism. This book by Kaul and Shakdher says on page 914:

> "The question of privileges of parliament *vis-a-vis* the press arises mainly in two ways, the publication of the proceedings of parliament, and comments casting reflections on either House, its committees or members."

I want to submit that this is casting a reflection on me.

When I have not formed any political party, when I have never thought or dreamt of it; this report says that I wanted 'to form a political party out of it and become its leader This casts a reflection on me, and according to the book that I have just quoted, this does constitute a fit case for privilege.

MR. SPEAKER: The practice in that case—whenever any question of privilege is raised against any paper—is, we invite their comments. Let us see what the paper has to say about it.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अगर आप सहमत नहीं है तो आप शकधर साहब को कहिए कि वह इस को डिलीट कर दें।

MR. SPEAKER: Then you would like every ruling and every book to be withdrawn.

There are a number of procedures and conventions, running into centuries, which we follow. So do to be over sensitive.

13.30 hrs.

STATEMENT RE. DEATH OF TWO ADIVASIS IN A VILLAGE IN BIHAR

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): According to information received from the Government of Bihar, on March 5, 1974, there was rioting in village Durgadih within the jurisdiction of Tundi Police Station in District Dhanbad, resulting in the death of two Adivasis. Immediately on receipt of the information about the incident, the District Magistrate and Superintendent of Police, Dhanbad, rushed to the spot and found the dead body of one Adivasi with gun-shot injuries in front of the house of one Kuwar Choudhary, a shopkeeper and small cultivator of the village They also found that the thatched portions of the house of Kuwar Choudhary were burning and the inmates of the house along with some outsiders had locked themselves inside the main building Some Adivasis were standing behind the house with bows, arrows, etc. They talked to the inmates of the house as also to the Adivasis. On being informed by the latter that an Adivasi boy had also been killed, the District Magistrate and Superintendent of Police had the dead body of the boy brought to the spot and arranged for the bodies of both the deceased to be sent along with the relatives to Dhanbad for post mortem A case and a counter-case were registered in Police Station, Tundi and are being investigated. Thirty-five persons including one Jayram Choudhary, who had allegedly fired from his gun, were arrested. Jayram Choudhary's gun and lethal weapon including bows, arrows and farshaws have been seized. Efforts are being made by the authorities to arrest others involved. Orders under Section 144 Criminal Procedure Code have been promulgated throughout Tundi Police Station

[Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha]

banning meetings, processions, carrying of lethal weapons, etc. Arrangements to maintain peace and order in the area have been strengthened and patrolling of the area has also been introduced.

MR. SPEAKER: The next item also stands in your name.

13.33 hrs.

STATEMENT RE. ARREST OF STUDENTS IN DELHI

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHR RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): A reference was made in this House to the arrest of 210 students near Parliament House on 11-3-1974 at about 5 30 P.M.

We have since looked into the matter. The students had voluntarily courted arrest under Section 188 IPC by walking into the area where prohibitory orders under Section 144 Cr. P. C. were in force.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): This is not a violation of the law.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: They have been tried by a Judicial Court and sentenced to seven days' simple imprisonment each.... (*Interruptions*) except one who was released under the Probation of First Offenders Act. It was not considered proper or feasible for Government to interfere with the judicial processes.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): You call them for a dialogue and arrest them?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: However, the Delhi Administration has been directed to ensure that the students in jail receive a humane and sympathetic treatment.... (*Interruptions*) and appropriate facilities We are informed that the Delhi Administration have granted them classification 'B' as prisoners.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Gwalior): Why not release them?

13.34 hrs.

MATTER UNDER RULE 377

WORK-TO-RULE AGITATION BY RAILWAY GUARDS

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह (चतरा) मान्यवर, अभी जो भारतीय रेलवे में गार्डों द्वारा वर्क टू रूल पद्धति अपनाई जा रही है और जिस के कारण देश मे सैकडों गाड़िया रद्द है, बहुत सी गुड्स ट्रेन्स वन्द है, उन की ओर मेंत्री महोदय का ध्यान आकृष्ट कराना चाहता हूं मान्यकर दुख की बात है कि पूरे रेल और नेल, दो की समस्या छा गई है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर) और जेत्र।

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : तो मै मेंत्री जी का ध्यान आकृष्ट करते हुए कहना चाहता हूं कि भारतीय रेलवे मे गार्ड और टिकट चैंकिग स्टाफ ऐसे है जो कि रात दिन काम में सैंलग्न रहते हैं और बिना उन के गाड़ी का पहिया नही चल सकता है : फिर भी भारतीय रेलवे ने और खास कर मत्री जी द्वारा इस पर ध्यान नही दिया गया और इसीलिए मजबूर हो कर के गार्डों कों वर्क ट रूल की पद्धति अपनानी पड़ीं।

13.34 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

मै मेंत्री जी से जानना चाहूंगा कि विगत 4, 5 दिनों में इस पद्धति को अपनाने से भारतीय रेलवे को जो क्षति हुई है वह कितने की हुई है और कब तक यह क्षति चलती रहेगी, कब तक गाड़ियां बन्द रहेंगी और देर से चलती रहेंगी? 'टाइम्स आफ इण्डिया' कोट करते

हुए कहना चाहता हूँ कि साउथ इस्टर्न रेलवे में सब से खराब स्थिति है और 24 घंटे के अन्दर 100 से अधिक गुड्स ट्रेन्स कैंसिल की गईं। साथ ही यह भी सूचना मिली है कि रेलवे के पास दो दिन से अधिक का कोयला नही है और अगर वर्क टू रूल जारी रहा तो और भी गाडिया बन्द हो जायेगी। इस स्थिति को सामने रखते हुए मै मंत्री जी से चाहूँगा कि वह स्थिति को स्पष्ट करते हुए अपना एक वक्तव्य दें।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इससे पहले कि रेल मंत्री को बोलने के लिये आप बुलाये, मै एक बात की ओर ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। सदन की यह परम्परा रही है कि जब पार्लियामेंट की बैठक चल रही हो और कोई रेलवे दुर्घटना हो जाए जिसमें काफ़ी व्यक्ति मारे जाये तो मंत्री महोदय को स्वयं सदन के सामने आ कर उस बारे मे वक्तव्य देना चाहिए। लेकिन खेद की बात है कि 9 तारीख को ग्वालियर के निकट एक रेल दुर्घटना हुई जिसमे पाच लोग मारे गये और 44 व्यक्ति घायल हुए। घायल होने वालो में मध्य प्रदेश के आर्म्ड फोर्स के लोग भी है। यह कहा जाता है रिपोर्ट के अनुसार कि डिब्बे पटरी से उतर गये। उसके बारे में सदन मे कोई बयान नही दिया गया है। ऐसा लगता है कि यह नेरो गेज है इसलिये उसकी चिन्ता नही की जाती है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: In the course of your speech you can say.

रेल मंत्री (श्री एल० एन० मिश्र) : तथ्य हमारे पास नही थे। लेकिन अब वह प्राप्त हो गय है और मेरे साथी इस पर वक्तव्य देंगे।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, एक ट्रेड यूनियन लीडर श्री सदानन्द झा का 11 तारीख को गोमो मे मर्डर किया गया है। वह रेलवे का ट्रेड यूनियन लीडर था। अगर सरकार को कुछ मालूम हो कि क्यों मर्डर किया गया है और दिन में मर्डर किया गया है, तो मै चाहूँगा कि मंत्री जी यह बात जरूर बताये। और नही तो जानकारी हासिल करके बताये। मेरा खयाल है कि रेलवे आफिसर्स भी मर्डर मे शामिल है, ऐसा मेरा सदेह है।

13.35 hrs.

RAILWAY BUDGET 1974-75 GENERAL DISCUSSION—*contd.*

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): As I have pointed out yesterday, I am really very much grateful to the hon. Members who have participated in the discussion on the general budget of the Railways. Number of valuable suggestions have been made and I am especially grateful to those Members who have been good enough to support the proposals contained in the Budget. About 53 hon. Members have participated in the Debate and I am glad to say that out of them 32 have extended their support to the Budget proposals. The Debate has been very constructive on the whole and very helpful

The main point is on the question of the freight and fares. There are two points of consideration which have got a vital bearing on this aspect. In view of the difficulties of the common man we wanted to keep the burden of the common man as less as possible. And, we wanted to get some more resources from the affluent section of the society. This has been the guiding principle in the matter of fixation of fares and freights. There will be 25 million tonnes of additional goods to be transported and there will be an increase of 3 per cent on passenger fares. The deficit now is something in the neighbourhood of about Rs 99 75 crores and this will go up to Rs. 189.1 crores and therefore we had no escape but to take recourse to increase in the freight and also in the fares. We could not have transferred to General

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Finance also as the effect would have been inflationary; in these days of rising prices it would not have been advisable to throw the burden on to the General Finance. Therefore we had to take recourse to increase in fares and freights.

Hon. Members will agree with me that the financial health of the Railways has to be restored not only in the interest of this premier Public Sector undertaking but also in the interest of the general economy In framing the proposals, as I have stated two objectives have been borne in mind, adjustments in fares and freights have been formulated on a selective basis and they are in line with the socialistic concept that weaker and vulnerable sections of society should be protected.

It is in this context that foodgrains have not been touched They will continue to be carried at concessional rates below-the-cost rates. The Railways will suffer a loss of nearly Rs. 48 crores on this account in the coming year.

On the same grounds, commuters holding season tickets have been exempted from increase in fares. Milk, fruits and vegetables carried as parcels will not be subjected to additional surcharge. Class III passengers have been asked to pay only marginally more than the present level of fares. Most of these people belong to fixed income groups—they include class III and Class IV employees and also vendors. They have been left out. They hold suburban season tickets and they travel to the place of duty in places like Madras, Bombay and Calcutta. To bridge the gap Third Class passengers have been asked to pay only marginally. They pay fares only marginally more than the present level of fares.

A point has been made by some Members that the distribution of burden is inequitable. Some arguments have also been advanced in support of this. We have attempted to get Rs. 16 crores and odd from III Class Ordinary passengers. I am trying to get Rs. 4 crores a little more—from the passengers travelling by air-conditioned and First Class. I am afraid, the argument is illogical. I may point out that for proper appreciation, the yield from increase in fares should be related to the number of passengers. Last year, nearly 128 crore passengers excluding season ticket holders travelled in III Class onwards while in air-conditioned class only about 3 lakh passengers travelled.

This fact should not be overlooked Each air-conditioned traveller will now pay from Rs 15 to 160 more for each journey while each III Class passenger will have to pay only from 5 paise to one rupee

In the case of 1st class also the rise has been from Rs. 2 to 16 per ticket and about seventy-three lakh passengers excluding season ticket holders travelled in 1st class last year and naturally, the yield from them has been much lower than from the III class passengers. While 73 lakhs passengers will have to pay only Rs. 4 crores, 128 crores of passengers will pay about Rs 16 crores.

Honourable Members would have observed that despite the proposed increases in fares, freight, transhipment charges etc. railway revenues would still fall short by Rs. 52.79 crores. This gap has to be covered as mentioned in my speech. Some comparison has been made about the performance of the Railways, especially, the financial part of it. I shall say a word about it. I wish I too had been in the same happy position in which my predecessors were. Railway finances had surpluses. The country had accumulated sterling balances. There was no problem of loss in revenue. Unfortunately, we are not in that position.

There was no labour unrest as I am facing to-day. I would have been in the same happy position but for this. At present we are also in the worst financial position

I would like to keep the burden on the common man to the minimum level I want to shift the burden from the common man to the affluent sections So, the affluent sections have to pay more for luxury and upper class travel

In conformity with this approach Air-conditioned class used by the rich and affluent *will cost enormously* more Fares have been hiked by Rs 15 to Rs 160 each ticket Still increases have for example, been proposed for travelling by the two Rajdhani Express for the Air-conditioned class The existing fare of Rs 379/- from New Delhi to Howrah will be increased to Rs 520/- a rise of as much as Rs 141 - Similarly travel in the Rajdhani Express between New Delhi and Bombay Central will cost Rs 116/- more from Rs 349/- to Rs 465 - per ticket

Then I will come to First Class and A C Chair Car For First Class and A C Chair-Car categories also, availed of again by comparatively well-to-do sections of our community, an increase ranging from a minimum of Rs 2/- to a maximum of Rs 16 has been proposed As against these steep increases proposed for the upper class travel, the increase in the case of Third Class Passenger is the modest and has been kept down to the utmost extent possible The rise in Third Class fare by ordinary trains has been kept at 5 paise rising to a maximum of Rs 1/- per ticket depending upon the distance travelled Even within this modest rise in Third Class fare I have taken care to exempt the more vulnerable sections from the fare hike

The same concern for common man is reflected in the changes proposed in reservation charges For A.C. class the reservation charges have been increased five-fold from Rs. 1/- to Rs. 5/- For first class, reservation charges have been doubled from Rs 1/- to Rs 2 - and for the A. C Chair-Car from 50 paise to Rs 1/- But there will be no increase in reservation charges in respect of Third Class

Another area, where I have tried to take care of the common man is in respect of accident compensation Until recently the amount payable as compensation in case of death or disablement of passenger in rail accidents was related to the passenger's income This has now been replaced by a system of uniform payment of compensation Rich and poor will get the same compensation The amount of compensation payable has also been increased from Rs 20 000/- to Rs 50 000/ in case of death or total disablement

The question has also been raised that the number of accidents has increased I have got the figures to show that the number of accidents has gone down this year In the year 1964-65 the number of accidents was 1293 1965-66 the number was 1261 in 1968-69 it was 908 1971-72 the number was 844 1972-73 it was 815 and from April 1972 to January 1973 the number was 692 and this year upto January 1974 the number has come down to 665

I will call my budget as developmental and the role of Railways is that of a catylist The faster we go in developing new lines, greater will be the fillip to all-round advancement of the country, especially of the far-flung and backward regions Judged by this standard this year's Railway Budget amply reflects a new deal for the backward regions of the country

The Railway budget for 1974-75 I submit, is a bold attempt to carry forward the socialistic and developmental policies of the Government

In the context of the supreme need to restore the health of the railways, an earnest attempt has been made to pass on the burden to the affluent sections to the maximum possible, as I

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said earlier. At the same time case has been taken to keep the levies on the common man to the bare minimum, and even within this, specific exemptions have been provided for the poorer and more vulnerable sections of the community, as in the case of season ticket-holders and freight on foodgrains.

I now come to coal. Coal has been a matter of great deal of criticism in this House. First I shall take up the freight part of it and then I shall come to the movement part of coal. There has been criticism of our proposal to increase the freight on coal. As hon. Members know, coal is the most prominent commodity that the railways carry. It occupies the first place in terms of both originating tonnage and tonne-km. During 1972-73, it formed about 29.16 per cent of the total originating tonnage it accounted for only 17.81 per cent of the total earnings. Coal is at present charged outside the scope of the general freight structure on a special scale which is below the actual cost of operation The railway's losses on transport of coal have been increased from year to year as follows. The estimated loss would go up from Rs. 33.25 cores in 1973-74 to Rs. 37.67 crores in 1974-75. With the steep increase in the wage bill and the prices of other inputs, a stage has now been reached when it has become imperative to ensure that the loss sustained by the railways on this streade of major traffic is neutralised.

In my budget speech I had explained that our weak railway finance could ill afford a burden of this magnitude. I have, therefore, proposed to bring the freight rate for coal into the standard freight structure. I might point out here that the freight rates on coal have always lagged behind the increases given to the price of coal. The pithead price of Grade I Bengal-Bihar coal which was Rs. 20.71 per tonne in 1961-62 went up to Rs. 38.09 per tonne in 1973 74. The fruits of these increases have been enjoyed mostly by the private people till a year and half ago when coal was taken over

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): Now it is being enjoyed by none.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: Increase in coal price have inflated the fuel bill which constitutes about 20 per cent of the working expenses of the railways over the year. This has badly affected the cost of operation.

I may mention here that though coal is a vital raw material for industry, it constitutes only a small element in the overall cost of ultimate products. The proposed adjustments in coal freight will have, therefore a very small impact on prices of end-products. For example, in respect of coal moving to thermal power stations, the effect will be 3.74 per cent on the average of the price of electric current On cement prices, its impact will be only 1.49 per cent Similarly in respect of iron and steel the effect on the prices of products like bolts, nuts and plates etc. will be less than one per cent

Then, I come to the question of coal loading in spite of all difficulties, coal loading this year has been 92.7 per cent of last year's loading. The daily average number of wagons loaded from different coalfields during the current financial year up to the end of January 1974 was 7450 wagons as compared to 8038 wagons in the previous year, which means a shortfall of about 600 wagons a day. Of these 600 wagons, 529 wagons are in Bengal and Bihar alone. I mentioned Bihar and Bengal alone with some purpose The whole area has been plagued by labour unrest most of the time.

While, by and large, all demands have been met currently in the outlaying fields there has been a drop in the loading in the Bengal Bihar fields to the extent of 529 wagons per day this year. In the first three summer months, power shedding seriously affected train movement in the eastern sector.

To get over the serious food shortage in different sectors in the country in May, June and July, the railways had to concentrate on a record movement of foodgrains. In August 1973 the locomen's strike severely affected loading of coal. During this period, the railways used all available resources in maintaining supplies to power houses, essential industries and steel plants. Actually, the railways have moved 0.16 million tonnes more of coal to steel plants and washeries till January 1974 as compared to levels reached last year.

In the early part of February, 1974 the Carriage and Wagon staff agitation combined with heavy absenteeism of staff on the South Eastern Railway, affected the smooth movement of coal to the steel plants.

Hon. members have spoken about cancellation of trains for want of coal and argued that if the railways cannot get coal for themselves, how can they give coal to others. Yes the railways have cancelled their trains for want of coal but this has been done with a view to attend to the needs of essential services like power houses, movement of foodgrains and some priority industries. Goods trains have been cancelled rarely. It is the passenger trains that have been mainly cancelled and this too only with a view to give priority to the movement of essential commodities required for social needs This state of affairs might have to be continued till the labour situation improved. I am not in a position to give any positive assurance in this regard at this stage.

Then there is the question of allotment of wagons for coal. Points have been made about the procedure for allotment of wagons for coal and I would like to say a word about it to allay the misgivings of hon. members. The distribution of coal to different consumers is based on a programme sponsored by the different Ministries of the Central Government, State Governments and other authorised agencies. The railways allot wagons in accordance with these programmes. For instance, the Coal Controller programmes for the movement of coal and hard coke to different steel plants.

The Linkage Commitee, consisting of representatives of the Ministries of Mines, Railways, Irrigation and Power, and Industrial Development, make out programmes for movement of coal from different coal fields to power houses and industries. Movement of steam coal to industries and of soft coke etc., is sponsored by the State Governments and other bodies authorised for such sanctions. The actual daily allotment of wagons for movement of coal against these approved programmes is done by the Joint Director, Coal in the case of the Bengal Bihar coal fields and by other sub-allotment offices in respect of outlying fields. Day to day supply of wagons is done by the zonal Railways according to these approved programmes.

Some allegations have been made against the wagon alloting officers in Calcutta. I must assure hon. members that this matter would be seriously looked into. In the meanwhile, I have decided to post one additional senior officer in Calcutta. His only job would be to look after the allotment and movement of coal wagons. He will be overall in charge of this aspect of the problem.

I am also putting one senior officer in the Ministry of the rank of Additional Member to look after the coal problem and to assist the Member (Traffic) exclusively in this respect.

A very important problem was raised about the development of backward areas. This has been the idea which I had initiated last year with such zeal and enthusiasm as I have and I have been trying to follow this policy of development of backward areas Arguments have been made, editorials have been written, that this Budget and last year's Budget also, is faulty in the sense that instead of moving around developed areas, it is going to

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the backward areas where from the revenue earnings would be very less. Yes, I do confess and admit that in the beginning the revenue earning will be low.

14 hrs.

But what is our intention? Do we not want to develop the backward areas? Do we not want to open up those areas which remained closed for centuries? You know for example, the north-eastern region. If we want to give it a railway line only on the basis of the financial return, the north-eastern region will never get railway lines. There are some areas in the eastern part of Uttar Pradesh North Bihar, some parts in Madhya Pradesh and some parts in Andhra Pradesh. I do not want to go on mentioning them. Indeed there are some areas in almost all the States which need development. They have no means of transport and communication and if we want to give them a railway line or other transport only on the basis of financial return these arears will never get it So with this point in view, I have made an unorthodox approach to the problem. I want to give them railways and I am sure in course of time those areas will develop and make the railway lines economically viable

In Europe also, some discussions had taken place as longback as in 1916 on the question of power and transport. If I remember aright, it was perhaps in Vienna. It was the conclusion of that conference that power and transport create their own demand. If we want to give transport and power only when a demand is created you will never get it. With this approach, I have tried to include some projects in Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and other States also. (*Interruptions*) Orissa also.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY (Cooch-Behar): What about North Bengal?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: I am glad to inform the House that the Convention Committee on Parliament has approved this approach of ours. This total allotment in the fifth five year Plan for the consumption of new railway lines is only Rs. 100 crores out of the total plan investment of Rs. 2,350 crores evcluding the Metropolitan Transport Projects. Most of this amount will be required for completing projects already in progess and those connected with the core sector of the economy.

The total outlay on new lines will be only a small fraction of the available plan outlay. Thus, restoration of dismantled lines or the construction of short-length new lines in under-developed areas will not erode the fund resources required to build up the transport capacity in the fifth plan. The outlay of new lines may be compared with the Plan provision of Rs. 1,774 crores for construction of roads.

At the moment, the total outlay proposed for the construction of new railway lines and restorations in 1973-74 is Rs 14 68 crores, out of which Rs 1 crore is for the construction and restoration of unremunerative lines in backward areas taken up under the new policy. In 1974-75, the proposed outlay for new lines and restoration is about Rs. 12 crores, out of which under Rs. 2 crores is earmarked for the construction and restoration of railway lines in backward areas taken up under the new policy.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Where you have made a reference to the 12 lines unfortunately, you have put a rider at the end of your speech by saying that allocations have not been made available and sanction is awaited from the Commission. So, though you have mentioned them, you have put them on the map probably they will not come up for a long time.

SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT (Kolaba): What about Apta-Mangalore?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: At the end of my speech, if you want to put some question, I shall answer them. If you are permitted to put questions you may put them and demand an answer only then.

Now, you must have seen that we have been working with this approach, and the small investment of new lines will not come in the way of the progress of projects connected with the transport needs of the core sector of the economy.

I also bring to the notice of the House that the total capital-at-charge of the railways is Rs 3,886 crores, out of which the unremunerative branch lines account for only Rs 75 crores Therefore the backward areas to have a case and we will look into it with sympathy.

I have already said in my budget speech that subject to availability of funds it is intended to restore the lines which were dismantled during the second world war or on account of floods ,etc , in the past I am pursuing it Restoration of these lines as justified fully and they are on the same footing as other uneconomic branch lines which are being maintained as they are considered to be an essential facility in spite of their unremunerative character

It is with regret that I have to mention one point Some hon Members in the course of their speech here said that Bihar and U P have got favoured treatment at my hand in the matter of construction and restoration of new lines This is unfair and not based on facts For the information of the House I should like to give State-wise figures of the cost of works in progress and those included in 1974-75 budget

The North Eastern Region with 172,000 thousand sq kms and a population of 1 9 crores gets an allocation of Rs 33 crores I shall give the figures of allocation for the other States For West Bengal, Rs 22 70 crores, for Bihar, Rs 28.50 crores, for Uttar Pradesh Rs 52.20 crores it has a population of 8.83 crores and an area of 2 91 thousand sq. kms—for Haryana Rs. 7.81 crores; for Jammu and Kashmir Rs. 14 2 crores; for Rajasthan Rs. 2 79 crores, for Gujarat Rs. 45 78 crores for Madhya Pradesh Rs 16.15 crores, for Orissa Rs. 49 99 crores—it is one of the most backward areas—for Maharashtra Rs. 35.30 crores, for Andhra Pradesh Rs 33.80 crores, for Mysore, Rs. 44 62 crores; for Kerala Rs. 15.60 crores and for Tamil Nadu Rs 12 54 crores The total outlay in 1973-74 for new lines in backward areas taken up under-the new policy is Rs 1 09 crores

I shall now refer to the North Eastern region and say what I feel about it Last but not the least is the long neglected problem of development of North Eastern Region—Tripura, Manipur, Nagaland, Maghalaya, Assam, Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram There is crying need for opening these areas and construction of new railway lines in this region Something really pioneering has got to be done to do justice to these people This matter has been discussed at various levels and it is my considered view that unless a special machinery like the Transport and Communication Authority is set up specifically for this purpose it will not be easy to develop this area All the States of the North Eastern Region and the Ministries on Railways, Transport and Communications can be associated with this body This body must have special funds earmarked for them At the present moment it seems to be the only way for speedy development of this region I have already taken up this issue with the Ministries of Planning Finance, Transport and Communication I have no doubt in my mind that something really and tangible would be done Our Prime Minister is very keen that we must move expeditiously to open up this region

Yesterday some hon Members referred to the question of Service Commission office having been opened at Muzzaffarpur and Ranchi It has been my policy that each zonal railway must have its own service commission Those offices were opened in pursuance of that policy. A new service Commission is being opened at Secanderabad. **Shri Raghu Ramaiah** will be

[Shri L. N. Mishra]

happy about it. I also propose to open a sub-office of the Calcutta Commission at Kemda (Orissa) and two sub offices of the Bombay Commission, one at Ahmedabad and the other at Jabbalpore, on the same pattern as the sub-office opened at Ranchi.

AN HON. MEMBER: What about Rajasthan?

SHRI L N. MISHRA: I agree that something has to be done so far as the Northern Railway is concerned When we discuss the Demands I shall come before you with the proposal.

Sir, some of my friends said that they are not happy with the Railway Board. A number of criticisms have been made against the functioning and the working of the Railway Board. I am the Minister in charge of Railways and I am in touch with them every day. Before I took charge of the Railway Ministry I too had some queer ideas about the Railway Board. But, now I must say—not that I have become a convert—that I have not found anything abnormal about the Railway Board. They are an executive body of the Railway Ministry. They are the Secretariat of the Railway Ministry They have been working hard and there have been no occasions when they have not cooperative with me, whenever any decision is taken either at the political level or by this House. I have good words for them that they are a hard working lot They have been working hard and they have been trying to solve the problems. Therefore, I would request the House to be fair to this body. But if the House wants the abolition of the Railway Board of course, I will have to carry out the instructions of the House. But, I would seek the indulgence of the House to say that they are doing a fine job. If we abolish the Railway Board, then, it will be difficult to face the situation, especially in the present state of crisis. Therefore Sir, the Railway Board should be considered as a part of the Railway Ministry. In fact, it is under the Railway Ministry, it is an executive body of the Railway Ministry and it is the secretariat of the Railway Ministry. This pattern has been copied by the Posts and Telegraphs also. Two important Committees, the Administrative Reforms Commission and the Kunzru Committee have supported the continuation of the Railway Board. The Steel Authority also is more or less based on the pattern of Railway Board. We have such examples in UK and other countries. Of course, there might be some mistakes. I do not say that we do not commit mistakes. Mistakes are committed even in those Ministries, where there is no such Board. But, you cannot say that the Railway Board is a white elephant. If the Minister feels that he is not being allowed to function and that the Board comes in its way he will be the first man to come forward with the proposal to abolish it The Minister should have the guts and I think he has got the guts to say that if the bureaucracy comes in the way of the functioning of the Government, that will have to go. We should take a reasonable attitude in such matters. Harsh remarks do not pay any dividend There is no use of quarelling with your own tools. After all, we have to implement our policies through the General Managers, there the Divisional Superintendents and through the Members of the Railway Board. We should not condemn them outright, in season and out of season. So, I would beg of this House to take this into consideration.

Some suggestions were made about the vending contracts and that I have decided to abolish the vending contracts. A decision was taken by one of my predecessors that in the case of those vendors who have already done six years, the contracts should be reviewed. Some pressures were built up and this was not implemented. Now, what I am going to do is to review these contracts. We should try to see that they do good service to the public. Afterall, who are our masters? The people are our masters. Complaints have come that the vendors are not performing their duties and that the food-stuffs supplied are not up to standard. Here, the important point is the vested interests that have grown should be removed. I have got a report, a very very authentic report to the effect that benami contractors are in the field A single individual is able to get a vending contract for 30—40 stations Complaints have been received that they are not performing their duties well, and the food-stuffs supplied by them are ont up to standard.—I would not say it is horrible. One Hindi poet, from Hathras who is a well-known scholar, showed me such food stuffs So, I am going to review all these contracts. If their performance is good, they will continue. If their performance is not good they will have to go. These *benami* vendors have to go. It will be my endeavour to see that the vested interests are removed from this field

Then I come to the Railway Protection Force, about which so many complaints were made. Any force will have some defect or weakness. Further, the RPF is not an old force. It might have some weakness. But this organisation, I have been during the 13 months of my stay in this Ministry. is unavoidable, whatever its faults might have been, if the Railways have to function in the present situation, we will have to depend on this force

The present strength of this force is about 60,000 My proposal is to increase it to one lakh, by adding 20,000 for the next two years, and give the members of this force more amenities Now on many matters they are not on par with the CRP and other forces. I have decided to bring them on par with the CRP in the matter of amenities, facilities, uniform, salaries etc, because, it is only with their help that we will be able to run the railways efficiently

For instance, the question of pilferage was raised. I will give figures to show that pilferage is not going up Efforts have been made to see that pilferage is coming down. Take Mughalsarai, Garhara and Burwadih. It would be seen that pilferage has gone down. In Mughalsarai and adjoining areas, which I have visited, the value of consignments stolen came down to Rs. 35,750 in 1973 from a figure of Rs 2,11,270 in 1971 Therefore, I will say that this force has been doing a good job and it deserves the support of this hon. House. There might have been some defects here and there. If hon. Members write to me in the matter, the Railway Board will go into those complaints. But for individual cases the whole force should not be condemned.

There is one personal matter which has been raised about me, and that concerns my extra curricular activities Some of the hon Members feel that I do not give enough time to the railways because I am more involved in politics. There is no doubt about it that I am a political animal Politics has been in my blood and it has been in my family for generations We are political beings. I cannot say that I will not engage myself in politics. But it will never be at the cost of the Government or the railway administration I would not have referred to this personnel matter but it was raised by one or two Members of Parliament, especially those coming from my own State Any Member who comes to the Rail Bhavan will be convinced that I attend to all matters connected with the working of the railways, if necessary by sitting upto 8 or 9 O'clock If my political activities offend somebody, I cannot help it My political activity has to be continued and it will be continued but never at the cost of the performance of the railways

Coming to the performance of the zonal railways, some hon Members wanted to know the performance of the east zone Some hon Members complained that I have not given any information zone-wise. I would like to say a ward on zone-wise performance.

[Shri L. N. Mishra]

It was anticipated that originating revenue earning traffic in 1973-74 would be 10 million tonnes higher than in 1972-73. This anticipation has not, however, materialised; in fact, the physical performance has turned out to be the lowest since 1963-64. To the end of January, 1974, the originating revenue earning traffic registered a fall of 9.62 million tonnes, as compared to last year, and a shortfall of 17.29 million tonnes against the traffic targetted to be carried. This shortfall against anticipations has occurred in practically all categories of traffic such as coal raw materials for and finished products from steel plants, iron ore for export, ceent, fertilizers, petroleum, oils and lubricants and other general goods and affected all the railways. The Railways most affected are (1) South Eastern (shortfall 5.88 million tonnes) (2) Eastern (shortfall 3.91 million tonnes) (3) Northern (2 44 million tonnes) (4) Western (1.52 million tonnes—it has been the best perhaps, and (5) North Eastern (shortfall 1.01 million tonnes).

In consequence, gross earnings have suffered and, at the end of December 1973, were short of budgetary anticipations by Rs. 81 5 crores. In January, the decline has not abated. The total drop in gross earnings against budgetary anticipations to the end of January 1974 was Rs. 90.87 crores.

Coming to puncutality, the overall punctuality performance of Mail/Express trains on Indian Railways has been 71.3 per cent under broad-gauge and 72.8 per cent under metre-gauge on the average in the current financial year upto December 1973. I admit that it is not satisfactory. These are no doubt the lowest figures recorded in the last few years. Here too the situation in the Eastern is farly few years. Here too the situation in the Eastern is fairly bad (53.2 per cent). In South Eastern it is 57.4 and in Western it is 61.9 per cent. In Northern, which was badly affected by the labour unrest, the figure was 74.2. The performance of the North Eastern and the North-East Frontier Railways has also not been up to the mark.

My hon. friend, Shri Shankar Dayal Singh, raised the question about Guards this morning. We are having trouble at the moment. Out of 18,000 Guards on the Indian Railways, about 1000 Guards gone on 'work to rule' agitation from 10th March, 1974. The 'work to rule' agitation is now in force on certain divisions of Eastern, South Eastern and Northern Railways and in a few isolated places on other Railways. The demands of these Guards are that their pay scales recomended by the Pay Commission and accepted by the Government should be revised. Talks were held by the Board with the Guards along with the representatives of the recognised Federations and also with their Chairman, Shri R. P. Yadav, who is the Member of this House. It was made clear to them that while some marginal adjustments within the frame work of the Pay Commission's recommendations could be made, it will be very difficult to make any major changes in the pay-structure. It has also made clear to them that categorical unions cannot be recognised on the Railways and that the Railways are working with the aim of having one union in one industry.

This is the position about the Guards. I would again appeal to them to come back to duty They are already on duty. They are resorting to 'work to rule' tactics. They call themselves to be on duty. But they are not properly working. I am not interested whether they are 1000 out *of 18,000 Guards or, even if they* are 500 or 200 Guards, I request them to come back to normal work. Whatever anomalies are there, they will be looked into.

Lastly, I would like to make an appeal to the railwaymen. They are the real people who keep the Railways moving. Since the last few weeks, as the hon. Members are aware, we have been again hearing about strike threats in the Railways from any day after April 10th.

The call for a strike programme in April, 1974 has been announced after a Convention in Madras in February by a group of employees and outsiders.... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI (Patna): Who are the outsiders?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: Outsiders are those who are not employees of the Railways. They are outsiders like you. You are outsider; you are not a railway worker.

I must say that it is totally ill-conceived. Even worse is the endorsement of this programme by the All-India Railwaymen's Federation at a Convention held by them with the Categorical Associations and other Trade Union organisations in Delhi again in February. It is a matter of great surprise to me that eminent Trade Union leaders too had attended this Conference and blessed this kind of destructive move.

It is quite clear that those who speak this kind of language, they not only want to stir up trouble but to paralyse a vital transport system of the country. It is no service to Trade Union movement also.

I am constrained to say that all that they are really working is for only chaos and anarchy in the country which in the end will paralyse the national economy and bring hardship to the common man. Loss of rupee one to Railway means a loss of Rs. 10 to national economy. Total loss due to the strike and other agitation to the Railways in the current year has already been of about Rs. 80 crores.

I must confess that I am really pained to hear of the development. Even since I took charge of this Ministry, it has been my constant and sincere endeavour to understand the problems of the railwaymen and find solutions speedily and to the utmost extent possible. The Pay Commission's recommendations have already been accepted and the railway workers have started getting concerned benefits. If anything more has to be done, I would like to assure the railwaymen through this august House that these things can be discussed and thrashed out. My mind is not closed on any reasonable issue and I would be the last man to do this.

Our people in the country today are in difficulties because of the rise in prices and short supply of essential commodities. Any strike in the Railways at this stage would only further aggravate the difficult situation on the price front and accentuate the difficulties of the masses in this country. Strike in the present situation is a luxury which the country cannot just afford.

I have already stated that I am in favour of applying the 'one industry-one union' principle in the Railways. As I have said in my budget speech, I had convened in February this year a Conference of Trade Union leaders to discuss the feasibility of introducing this reform in Railways. By and large, there was consensus in favour of this step at this Conference.

I am aware that this can be brought about only with the cooperation of the workers. In suggesting the new set-up, I would like to state clearly that I am in favour of a secret ballot to test the representative character of the existing Unions.

Before long, I hope to be able to give a concrete shape to the scheme of one Union in the Railways and take the necessary steps towards its realisation.

From the forum of this august House, I would like to make a fervent appeal to my railwaymen and their leaders to give a second thought and reconsider their decision. They should pause and ponder as to where the

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genuine interest of the workers, the trade union movement and the country at large he

More specially, I would like to appeal to the workers and their leaders not to resort to strikes or any agitation for a minimum period of next three years With such an assurance of peace on the labour front, I am confident that all outstanding problems can be approached and tackled in a constructive spirit and with expedition

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE (Howrah) Yesterday I had raised the question of struggle in the N F Railway regarding execution of ten-hour duty He is completely silent about it Hundreds of persons have been arrested and more than 600 have been suspended He is silent about it

SHRI L N MISHRA I am not silent I will look into them

I have an announcement to make I have also decided that the hill concession tickets as were introduced last year should be introduced this year also I am making this announcement in the House so that the public may get sufficient time to make the necessary preparations There are return journey tickets issued on payment of one and a half single journey fares in First and Third Classes for visiting specified hill resorts from stations more than 800 kms away These tickets will be available from 1st May to 30th September 1974

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER Now we take up the General Budget

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE I had raised a point yesterday about N F Railway

SHRI NOORUL HUDA (Cachar) Under MISA railway-men have been arrested We demand an answer from the Railway Minister as to why they have been arrested (*Interruptions*)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore) This is nothing new. This has been the convention here If important points have been raised in the debate by leaders, he should reply to those points at least

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER Please sit down I paused for some time after the Minister had finished They did not make any point They only wanted to exercise their lung power If they really wanted to put some questions, I would have allowed them and that is why I paused and did not jump to them next item But if it is only an exhibition of who has got how much of lung power, then, of course, it is a different question (*Interruptions*) If you want to put a question I will allow you Mr Samar Mukherjee The hon Member may please resume his seat I am my legs If any Member wants to put a question I will allow The Minister may note down the questions and then reply but if three or four of you get up I do not know what you want me to do

Mr Mukherjee

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE It was agreed in August 1973 that this ten-hour duty for locomen will be implemented within six weeks However there were different interpretations and the locomen again resorted to struggle in December All those facts were known, there was a debate in this House and on January 20, there was another agreement to which the Railway Administration including the Deputy Minister were signatories In that agreement, it was agreed that this ten-hour duty will be executed from the 15th of February, but it has not been executed So, the Locomen in the North-East Frontier Railway have insisted that this should be implemented forthwith

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER You are making a speech. Why not you put your question?

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: My question is: hundreds of locomen have been arrested and some of them under MISA. The Railway leaders are still in jail and penal transfer orders are being served on the Railway leaders. The Government, despite the agreement, are not implementing the ten-hour duty and they are creating this trouble. Last night I got a report from RDSO, Lucknow, that the Acting Secretary of the Union there has been served with immediate transfer orders to Bombay.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now you are making a speech.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: I want a reply. Yesterday I told Mr. Mohd. Shafi Qureshi, the Deputy Minister.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या यह सच है कि आल-इंडिया रेलवे लोको मैकेनिक स्टाफ़ एसोसिएशन के लोगों ने 24 या 25 नवम्बर से 24 जनवरी तक वर्क टु रूल किया था और मंत्री महोदय के इस आश्वासन पर कि वह उन की मांगों पर विचार करने के लिये कोई कमेटी बिठायेंगे और किसी का किसी भी प्रकार का विक्टिमाइजेशन नहीं किया जायेगा, उन लोगों ने 24 जनवरी को वर्क टु रूल को खत्म किया ? क्या यह भी सच है कि ठीक उस के बाद सौ से अधिक लोकों मैकेनिक स्टाफ़ के लोग ट्रांसफ़र या ससपेंड कर दिये गये और उन के दो आदमी एम० आई० एस० ए० के मातहत आज्ञा में गिरफ़तार कर के भागलपुर के सेंट्रल जेल में रखे गये है और लोकों रनिंग स्टाफ़ के दो आदमी भी एम० आई० एस० ए० और डी० आई० आर० के मातहत गिरफ्तार कर के भागलपुर जेल में रखे गये हैं ? अगर यह सही है तो मंत्री महोदय के आश्वासन का क्या हुआ और इस तरह वह कैसे रेलवे मजदूरों को कान्फिडेंस में लेंगे ?

श्री नरसिंह नारायण पांडे (गोरखपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय पे कमीशन की रिपोर्ट में कुछ एम्बिग्विटी रही है और डिफ़रेंट कैटेगरीज़ के साथ उस में न्याय नहीं किया गया है । उस से रेलवेज़ और विभिन्न कैटेगरीज मे कई एनामेलीज पैदा हो गई है, जिस के कारण रेलवे कर्मचारियों में असंतोष बढ़ रहा है । क्या मंत्री महोदय इस सदन को यह आश्वासन देंगें कि इस बारे मे कोई रिप्रेज़ेन्टेशन मिलने पर वह उस पर सहानुभूति पूर्वक विचार करेंगे और एम्बिग्विटी को खत्म करेंगे ?

मंत्री महोदय ने पिछली बार यह आश्वासन दिया था कि बरौनी बाराबंकी रेलवे लाइन भी मुज़फ़्फ़रपुर की रेलवे लाइन के साथ साथ बनाई जायेगी और उस को 1974 में पूरा कर दिया जायेगा । क्या मंत्री महोदय इस बारे मे कोई आश्वासन देने के लिए तैयार हैं ?

श्री रामशेखर प्रसाद सिंह (छपरा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने अपने जवाब में यह संकेत दिया है कि जिन लोगो के केटरिंग में छः बरस से ज्यादा हो गये हैं, वह उन के नवीनीकरण के सम्बन्ध मे विचार करेंगे । लेकिन इस सम्बन्ध मे एक कमी रह गई है । जो नये लोग बहाल किये जायेंगे, उन के बारे में कोई क्राइटेरिया फ़िक्स नही किया गया है । क्या मंत्री महोदय उस मे हरिजनो और अनएम्पलायड ग्रेजुएट्स को प्रेफ़रेंस देने के सम्बन्ध मे कोई सर्कुलर जारी करेंगे ?

क्या मंत्री महोदय एन० ई० रेलवे मे वर्तमान चार डिविजन्ज के अतिरिक्त पाचवा डिविजन बनाने पर विचार करेंगे ?

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore): I want to ask regarding the Howrah-Amta, Howrah-Sealdah light railway. This has been closed 3 or 4 years back. Prime Minister herself gave categorical assurance that it will be reopened if the West Bengal people vote for congress. The West Bengal Government is now under Shrimati Indira Gandhi.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Put the question....

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: You will understand....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I understand; I am not so dull....

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: Sir, Mr. L. N. Mishra gave an assurance that it will be reopened.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If I were a teacher, I would penalise you for this long-drawn repetition of one single point: Why it has not been opened?

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: I am specially pointing this out because they are making statements after statements. One statement is made by Mr. Qureshi; another statement is made by Mr. L. N. Mishra. I therefore want to know categorically what is the position in this regard. I want to know categorically from the Railway Minister, whether this light railway will be re-opened either in broad gauge or in metre gauge without depending on the State Government contribution.

SHRI B. K. DASCHODHURY: While appreciating the hon. Minister for whatever he has said a out extension of new railway lines in backward regions, I would like to know whether he has ceriously considered the construction of a new railway line in the NF railway from New Mainaguri to Sitai which is the most backward region. This matter was also dealt with by me in my speech on the Railway Budget. I want to have an assurance from the Railway Minister in this regard.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN (Tellicherry): The hon. Minister made an appeal to the workers not to resort to strike. I would like to know this from him. What will be his stand on the question of bonus What are the positive steps she is going to take in regard to opening dialogue with the workers? What are the concrete steps he is taking about this point, namely, one industry, one union? How is he going to implement it?

SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: Regarding the Apta-Dasgaon Railway line the preliminary work has been completed but in the budget presented in the House by the Railway Minister there is no provision made in the Budget. Under these circumstances I want to have an assurance from the hon. Minister that this will go through

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): The Railway Minister said comparatively lesser amount is coming from air-conditioning accommodation and more from third class passengers. More people travel by third class. But he has not said anything with regard to the increase of amenities and facilities to third class passengers. Another important point The retired railway employees wanted a minimum of Rs. 40 as pension. This has been their long-standing demand and they have repeatedly demanded this minimum pension. What has been the attitude of the Government in this matter. regarding this demand of minimum pension of Rs. 40 demanded by the railway employees who have retired?

SHRI ANNASAHEB GOTKHINDE (Sangli): I have called the Minister's attention to the conardicion in speeches of last year and his yeor. Last year promise was made regarding Miraj Latur Railway conversion. No mention has been made in this regard in this year's budget. I want an assurance from the hon. Minister in this regard

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER. Mr. Sharma. you made such a good speech. Why do you want to spoil it?

SHRI A. P. SHARMA (Buxar): We would definitely like to have an assurance from my hon. friend, the Railway Minister with regard to bonus. The Bonus Review Committee is already seized of he problem. I want to know whether the Railway Minister could give an assurance that he would implement the recommendations of the Bonus Review Committee if such a recommendation is made regarding the bonus.

PROF. S. L. SAKSENA (Maharajganj): What have you done for a line from Gorakhpur to Maharajganj—a backward area?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: We have already accepted in principle the suggestion made by the hon. Members. On 1st December, a Committee was set up under the chairmanship of my friend Shri Qureshi. The Committee has made good progress. They have made an analysis and they will be able to finalise the implementation part of it as early as possible It was stated that some people have been arrested in the Frontier Railway side. They volunteered to start the ten-hour duty They did not give notice and they did it voluntarily. The never informed the Station Masters or anybody. The moment the time is up, they leave the rain. This kind of action on the part of the railwaymen cannot be tolerated. I do not want to go into details of it I cannot do it overnight. First we decided that this recommendation would be implemented within three years instead of eight years. Like that we are implementing the recommenaation. When the locomen agitated, action was taken against the railwaymen. Shri Shastri Ji spoke about victimisation of the railwaymen. In December or in January, I do not remember the date just now, we had a discussion and an assurance was also given by me that there would be no victimisation of the employees If there has been any victimisation done, it might be brought to my notice and I would look into it.

Regarding the Pay Commission, that is a very difficult question. The Finance Minister is sitting here. We have given full thought to it. We have had a number of discussions over this and some decisions have also been taken. I do not want to touch the recommendations of the Pay Commission as it is not easy for me to do that. Already I have announced, I think, last year, about catering, that if five or more matriculates people from themselves into cooperatives, they would get preference in the matter of running the canteen. Harijans will also get preference. Minorities will also get preference if they form into cooperatives. This is not only with regard to the vending contract but it is also with regard to running the book stall. I am prepared to give that in Delhi Station. A number of hon. Members want that facility to be in bigger stations. I am prepared to do that provided they form themselves into cooperatives. If unemployed graduates do that for vending as well as for book stalls, I am prepared to accommodate them and I won't charge any rent for one year.

As regards Barabanki-Samastipur railwayline, we have a schedule for it. At the moment, I do not have information with me but I shall try to find it out and tell you the progress made. I am told that it is going on according to schedule. If that is behind schedule, I shall try to make it up.

Regarding Howrah-Amta line, that will be a broadguage and not a narrow-gauge. We have difficulty in getting land. You know about it. The land has not been available there. There were difficulties also in getting it But, we have got full cooperation from West Bengal Government. Shri Siddhartha Shanker Ray and myself, after discussions, are going to take up the construction work very soon

About the acceptance of the recommendations of the Bonus Review Committee, I may not like to commit anything at this stage.

14.45 hrs.

STATEMENT RE. RAILWAY ACCIDENT NEAR BIRPUR ON CENTRAL RAILWAY

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Earlier, before the Railway Minister began his speech, Shri Vajpayee raised the question regarding the derailment of train

[Mr Deputy-Speaker]

No. 662 Up on the Gwalior-Sheopur Kalan narrow gauge section Now, the Deputy Minister for Railways has volunteered to make a statement Before we take up the next item the Deputy Minister for Railways may make a statement

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD SHAFI QURESHI) I regret to inform the House of an accident which took place on the Gwalior-Sheopur Kalan Narrow Gauge section of the Jhansi Division of Central Railway

At about 10—20 hours on 9-3-1974 while Mixed Train No 662 Up was running between Birpur and Sillpur stations the last two bogies of the train—one Third Class bogie and the other a Third-cum-Luggage and Brakevan—derailed and capsized As a result of this accident 5 persons were killed and 8 injured of whom 4 were hurt grievously Immediately on receipt of information about the accident a Railway Medical Van accompanied by Railway doctors left Gwalior Doctors from the nearby Birpur hospital also reached the site to render assistance Medical assistance was also rushed from Morena by road The injured, after first-aid were immediately removed to hospitals for medical attention 30 other passengers who received trival injuries were rendered first aid on the spot whereafter they continued their journey

On receipt of information of the accident Divisional Superintendent Jhansi and other Divisional Officers rushed to the site by road The Additional Member (Traffic) Railway Board, the General Manager and other senior officer of the Central Railway also proceeded to the site of the accident

An *ex gratia* payment of Rs 500 to the next of kin of each of the dead and of Rs 300 to each of the four grievously injured persons has been made.

The Additional Commissioner of Railway Safety, Bombay commenced his statutory inquiry into this accident at Gwalior yesterday.

14 48 hrs

GENERAL BUDGET, 1974-75—GENERAL DISCUSSION

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER Now, we take up discussion on the General Budget Shri Mukherjee, you may fire your salvo or fusillade, if you like

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE (Howrah) Mr Deputy-Speaker the Budget placed by the same Finance Minister who placed previously three more budgets is in character in no way different from the previous budgets It is on the other hand more pronounced pro-monopolist and anti people In the Budget presented here it has been claimed that inflation will be controlled and it is oriented towards development But actually the character of the Budget and its effect is visible even before the presentation of the Budget The day it was presented the next day the reactions came and the reaction from the Lyons Range which is a centre in Calcutta of the big business is A great joy greeted the Budget They welcomed it in such a way that that type of welcome was not visible even during the presentation of the earlier budgets I am reading from Hindustan Standard

> The market greeted the Budget well This is because of the inflationary potential of the Budget

The claim is that this Budget is anti inflationary but the big business circle is very jubilant because it has the potentiality of inflation The report further says

> "Inflation it should be noted, is always a bull point for the market and the budget for 1974-75 holds out prospect for further acceleration of

> the pace of inflation Not only will the vast array of excise given further spurt to inflation but the deficit financing as proposed is likely to mount up greatly (in practice as the market circles know from their past experience with inflationary pressures thereof on the economy)'

So, it is quite evident that the budget is a pro-monopoly budget As a matter of fact, the budget has had a very cheering effect on the psychology of the traders in the stock market They had of course an anticipation of the fact that the budget will be a unuseful one for the market They anticipated it That was why in the pre-budget days, the Lyons Range was very lively and the share market was so jubilant that the prices of the shares went up So, they have confidence in Mr Chavan and th Government of India They had full confidence that the budget which would be coming would advance their interests and would place the whole burden of the economic crisis on the common masses and thereby generating further inflation and deficit financing would be more helpful for boosting the price of shares That was why they stood up with their stocks and in some papers it came out that even the big business did not except so much of conclusions as the budget gave to them

Here is a report which shows how after the presentation of the budget the commodity prices went up It is from *The Patriot* dated 8th March, 1974 The report says under the heading '70 per cent rise in prices after budget

> "There was a survey made by a committee of the Planning-Commission-sponsored Consumers Council of India It reports that the essential commodities listed in the survey include wheat flour, exercise-books red chillies. sugar, ghee oils, besides soap, cosmetics, toothpaste, brass, coal and cement Prices of milk eggs, cigarettes, matchboxes, soap and many other articles have gone up by 20 to 60 per cent The prices of mustard oil, coconut oil, vanaspati oil and gingily oil have soared up by 40 to 55 per cent in the open market In all the States, the prices of utensils used especially by the poorer classes have gone up by 20 to 30 per cent. The revised postal rates are still to come into force, but extra charges on post cards are being charged on common men In Delhi, during the last few days, the price of wheat flour has jumped up by 15 paise to Rs 2 15 per k g , cement by Rs 5 per bag coconut oil by 80 p to Rs 21, vegetable oil by 25 p to Rs 7 75 per k g sugar by 25 p "

So, from the market reactions also it is clear how far the budget is an economic instrument to fight not against poverty but against the poor, and exposes how it is linked up with the great ideal" by which the Finance Minister Shri Yeswantrao Chavan swears he has stood firm and to which ideal this budget is directed

The Budget has created a paradise for the monopolists big business, landowners and hoarders and a hell for the common man This is so glaring that now even the common people are seeing it with their own eyes This is in essence a class budget for the interest of the hoarders landlords and capitalists It is against the common people The whole essence of it is the class essence That has to be properly understood It is more and more a surrender to the big business More and more the vested interests are putting pressure for more concessions and more and more Government is granting them concessions In the name of development of backward areas, the monopolists and big houses have been given full scope to set up their factories and industries in different parts In the name of development of the core sector even the previous restrictions have been liberalised It is not only that concessions have been granted in this budget it is the first time that on the one hand the common people have been burdened with heavy in-

[Shri Samar Mukherjee]

direct taxation and on the other big business has been relieved of its tax burdens and more and more concessions have been given in various forms

Another feature is that the Government is retreating from State trading Government is completely shirking the responsibility of supplying food and other essential commodities to the vulnerable sections who constitute the overwhelming majority They are retreating even from their previous commitment and the result is the price hike It has not been controlled The Budget has further stimulated rise in prices Further rise in *prices and further inflation means* further erosion of the standard of living of the common masses So Shri Chavan's Budget has upset the budget of the common masses and boosted the budgets of the affluent and richer sections, the big business, monopolists and hoarders

Before this Budget was presented, we had the Railway Budget where freights and fares have been increased Ultimately, the entire burden on this account will be placed on the common masses The rise in prices of postcard, envolope, telephone and telegram—all this is adding to the *burden of the already burdened* common masses

The serious thing is the price rise In the Budget, he has admitted that the performance was not up to expectations Now they are linking this rise in prices with the world situation to find some excuses. Excuses are always there. In the previous budget also there were excuses They are giving excuses all the time. But how can you control the prices unless you take full responsibility to supply foodgrains to the vulnerable sections? That is possible only if the Government seriously undertake the responsibility of supplying foodgrains to the common masses at fair and reasonable prices, which are within their reach. Without doing that, they are more and more giving up the responsibility of public distribution. That means they are asking the people completely to depend upon the black market This is the big factor which has upset all the calculations of the common man's budget.

15 00 hrs

It has affected very seriously the whole economy and this generates further inflation If the prices are not controlled, and the Government does not act as a defender for the safety and security of the common masses, the talk of social justice and socialism is nothing but a hoax In this respect, I will place before the House the picture of the socialist countries The talk of socialism and social justice which you indulge in is just contrary to what the socialist countries are doing

In China, the Chinese currency has remained stable all along, and the Chinese industry and agriculture are expanding steadily and the State revenue is growing

SHRI B V NAIK (Kanara) China and India—are our systems similar?

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE· You claim that you are going to build socialism

SHRI N K P SALVE (Batul) Not the Chinese variety

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE. mean the Indian variety, by giving concessions to monopolists, by imposing a greater burden on the common masses (*Interruptions*) That is the real crisis. The day when the budget was presented I had seen that Mr Chavan got the thumping support by the thumping of tables hers by the majority of the Congress MPs. He has got the thumping support from Lyons Range and Dalal Street and from the big monopolists from outside. Your support and the support of Lyons Range and Dalal Street are one and the same. (*Interruptions*) and you are defending the budget of the big monopolists because you are blind. You do not know what is socialism. You do not know that this Government is building capitalism in India. The objective result of the basic laws of capitalism is that capitalism develops into monopoly capitalism. In a society where capitalism thrives, the Government is always the instrument of the capitalist class. There is no other go, there is no other alternative, however much you may deny it

SHRI N K P. SALVE. Come to the budget

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE. Mr Chavan says that the price-hike is a global factor and we have to see the budget in that light (*Interruptions*) You must learn that the price rise is not a global factor everywhere throughout the world. In the socialist countries there is no price rise

AN HON MEMBER Soviet Union also

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE. In no socialist country there is any rise in the prices. In China, the State systematically raised the purchasing power of grain, cotton, oil-bearing seeds, hemp, silk from cocoons, tea, sugar and certain other products, while lowering the sale price of chemical fertilisers, insectisides, diesel and certain agricultural products.

AN HON MEMBER: How much do they pay?

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Do not ask questions. Try to learn. The peasants there can now exchange their farm products with manufactured goods Though the purchasing power of the grain has gone up several times, the retail price of grain has not changed. They purchase from the co-operatives and that is why the Government pays a greater price to the peasantry. But the retail price has never changed since the revolution At the same time, the price of daily-used manufactured goods has gone down step by step and in certain cases by big margins. The price of medicines of vital importance to the people is 80 per cent less than in 1950 In the socialist society, the entire responsibility for feeding the people has been taken up by the Government That is why there is no price rise there In China, there is stability of the currency In 1973, China had a record grain harvest together with an improved increase in industrial output

Retail sales have increased seven fold since Liberation There is no inflation in China While paying for farm and other products sold by the people's communes, brigades and commune members and making appropriations and bank loans to aid agriculture, the State sees to it that more manufactured goods and means of production for agriculture are provided to meet the growing rural purchasing power

You do not know what is socialism You are talking about socialism but working for the big monopolies North Korea is a small country In their Constitution they have categorically stated that everyone at the working age in that country should be provided with a job by the State, according to his ability and aptitude and get distribution according to the quantity and quality of work done This report here says:

> "All our working people are provided with adequate food, clothing and housing conditions by the State, Everyone in this land is given the right to be fed the moment he is born; all the children and students, from the children in nurseries and kindergartens to the students in colleges and universities, are supplied with clothes by the State. The

[Shri Samar Mukherjee]

State provides our workers and office employees with dwelling houses, and the peasants also live in modern houses built by the State"

Cuba became free only fifteen years ago A report on conditions in Cuba has this to say:

> "At the very beginning, the Revolution cleansed our country of political, racial discrimination and discrimination between women and men, it abolished the social insecurity of the elderly and the helpless, and did away with many other evils that accompany Capitalist society The exploitation of some men by others no longer finds support in our economic-social system labour has become something elevated something a man can be proud of Illiteracy has been eradicated in our country Free medical assistance and hospital care for all our citizens are penetrating to even the most isolated corners of the country side"

I shall now give another example of North Viet-Nam During the debate on Approach to the Plan, I quoted the example A journalist who visited Hanoi has this to say about North Viet-Nam where there were so many years of devastation by the American Imperialism

> "no posh restaurant no night club The Vietnamese are adequately fed and modestly clothed Everybody gets his or her quota of rice, cloth, pork and sugar, all of which are strictly rationed No problem of hoarders and profiteers in Vietnam Adults get 20 kg of rice each The price of 10 kg of rice is four dongs (Rs 8)"

This is what is a socialist country There, the responsibility of feeding the people is absolutely taken by the Government Here, it is the opposite Here, the people are subjected to the greeds and mercies of the black marketeers Even the commitment made by this Government that at least in regard to wheat, there will be state trading and there will be a public distribution system has not been fulfilled and that policy has been abandoned.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra). Here, the people take the responsibility of feeding the Government.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE. They will take and they will come forward to take that responsibility.

Now, there is the report of the Agricultural Prices Commission Only four or five days before it has come out—it has come out on the 8th March The news item in the 'Financial Express' (dated 8th March) says

> "In its report on the price policy for wheat for the 1974-75 season, released yesterday, the Commission has observed that unless the surplus States are willing to subject themselves to the discipline of maximising their contribution to the Central pool of foodgrains and the deficit States to that of limiting their demands on it, the viability of the public distribution system as it currently operates cannot be ensured"

They are in favour of abolishing even this public distribution system, which is still in existence They have also recommended an increase in the procurement price The moment this recommendation appeared in the newspapers, the farmers from Punjab and Haryana came out with a demand that the procurement price should be increased to Rs 115—125 per quintal of wheat The Government is going to yield to them, because the whole feature of this Budget is to completely surrender to the pressures of these big business houses and the hoarders In the villages, who are the hoarders? It is the big landlords and the big farmers who are the hoarders But the Government is completely impotent to take any firm action against them

Even two or three years before, there was a talk about imposition of ceiling on land But, this has been forgotten by the Government Nothing has been said about the implementation of the agrarian land reforms This has been shelved completely. In rural areas, there is exploitation In the existing situation, where the price is rising, and when the Government is helping these hoarders to amass more money, the village economy has completely changed This type of Budgets and Five Year Plans are only helping in economic polarisation, in the villages as well as in the towns This has not helped in reducing disparity This has only widened disparity You are helping in the concentration of wealth in the hands of a few In the Directive Principles of State Policy long before you declared that the main objective is to reduce concentration of wealth But even after 26 years this has not been done and more money has gone into the hands of few persons and fabulous profits have been made by these monopolists Figures have been repeatedly quoted in this House You can see that the profits are rising For example, you see the combined profit and loss account of 37 sugar companies Before 1971-72 their profit was Rs 622 lakhs and in 1972-73 it has increased to Rs 1527 lakhs That is why they are contributing more money for the Congress election campaigns When the Congress comes to power they get help from the Government and more profits are made by them

Now about these big business houses In 1964 March, the assets of Tatas were Rs 418 crores, and in 1971 March, they were Rs 711 crores Similarly the assets of Birlas increased from Rs 293 crores in 1964 March to Rs 687 crores in 1971 March In the case of ICI, the assets increased from Rs 37 crores in 1964 March to Rs 229 crores in 1971 March This is the socialism you are building

SHRI PILOO MODY· That is, encourage growth figures in the country

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE So, this Budget is not anti-inflationary In his speech, Mr. Chavan spoke about the need for restricting deficit financing He said that this is the reason why he has tried his level best to spread the net of taxation on the common masses, though some affluent sections have also taxed But, ultimately, he has mentioned at the end that he will have to leave a gap of Rs 125 crores which he cannot meet by taxes In the last budget when the gap was Rs 85 crores the actual deficit increased to Rs 650 crores that is about eight times In that context, there is no doubt that this gap of Rs 125 crores will increase by more than ten times, especially when we take into account factors like the rise in prices

By the abandonment of the takeover of the wholesale trade and by the refusal to implement basic land reforms to make the toilers the owners of the land and then help them in all possible ways, the Government is creating a situation where there will be no food for public distribution So, there is bound to be far more agitations At the same time to keep the city-dwellers satisfied they will have to indent a large quantity of food from outside There is a newspaper report which says·

> Food Ministry's SOS for imports
>
> New Delhi March 11 There will be substantial import of foodgrains this year The Food Ministry has already moved the Cabinet in this regard and has added a note of urgency to it According to the Ministry the import should be arranged at an early date since food stocks are depleting at a fast rate The present stocks are estimated at 3 3 million tonnes"

In West Bengal statutory rationing may break down at any time In the modified ration shops in the rural areas there are no supplies The supplies have completely collapsed This is the situation in other States

[Shri Samar Mukherjee]

like Gujarat and Maharashtra. In the matter of feeding the people and supplying all the daily necessities at a price which is within their reach the Government is adopting an attitude of absolute irresponsibility. So, all this tall talk of social justice and socialism is nothing but deception

So, we are faced with a serious situation The Prime Minister in her reply to the debate on the President's Address said that we have been faced with a national crisis What are the implications of this slogan of national crisis? Now there is no coal, fertilizer, food or essential commodities like cloth or sugar in the market, apart from the shortage of power Everything has disappeared from the market Last night I received a report that even soap is not available At the same time, the prices are rising at gallopping speed.

If the Government persist in continuing the present policy, it is bound to drive us towards a biger catastrophe and there is no way out unless the Government changes its basic policies The first thing that is necessary is to increase the purchasing power of the rural masses, and that can be done only by introducing the basic land reforms The landless agricultural labourers must be provided land from the landlords But the Government has completely surrendered to the landlords That is why the unemployment in the rural areas is increasing tremendously

Mr Chavan has cleverly avoided the problem of unemployment in the Budget as if it is not a serious problem Unemployment is a very serious problem The government has cleverly done one thing They are not publishing figures of total number of unemployed persons in the country Even from the figures as can be seen from the registers of the Employment Exchanges, it is horrifying In 1971, the Employment Exchanges' figure was 4.2 millions In October, 1973 it rose to 8.2 millions. This is social justice. This is how we are heading towards socialism.

He has asked us not to lose faith in the policies pursued by the Government The persons who are being benefited will not lose faith. The big business, the hoarders, the black marketeers and landlords will not lose faith They have greater faith That is why even before the presentation of the Budget, the share market boosted up because they knew which type of budget was coming Mr Chavan has full confidence on them. That is why he has given full remission from 97.5 per cent to 75 per cent of their income-tax, expressing full confidence in them that by this remission, their dishonesty will go and they will turn out to be honest people and will declare their incomes There is mutual confidence between them

This proves as to which class you represent Your Budget, your economic policy, is an instrument to strengthen capitalism This is bound to lead us to disaster All your calculations will not be fulfilled The people today are not passive They are coming forward in protest This is the most healthy sign that the people are refusing to die What is your reaction? Instead of shooting any hoarder who is robbing the thousands of people of their food, which is the basis of their very existence, and who is responsible for the death of thousands of poor people, you are shooting at those who are demanding food

Your class character is quite clear There is no ambiguity But the tragedy is that the people gave massive support to those whose whole outlook and understanding is completely bankrupt Our country is being led by them Just now, the Railway Minister said that he was faced with the problem of industrial relations Already the strike notice is there. If it is materialised in April, there will be a complete deadlock. The factories will be closed because there is no coal The coal will not move. The trains will also be cancelled because for Railways itself there is no coal.

The other day, Shri Indrajit Gupta raised this point The photograph appeared in the papers that just in front of pit-heads, the coal is lying but there is no transport. There is dislocation of the economy. The economy is disintegrating In this situation, it is the monopolists, foreign and Indian, who are putting heavy pressure

This morning, there was a Call Attention on one report which was leaked to the press That was the report of the World Bank team of analysts which has given an assessment of the present Indian economic situation The press report says.

> "The working paper represents a much-awaited long-range forecast of where the Indian economy now is, where it is going, and what amount and type of foreign aid will be necessary to help it reach needed goals."

This World Bank report has categorically stated that the Indian Government will have to more and more depend on foreign aid So, all your slogan of self-reliance is absolutely bogus You are allowing more and more foreign collaboration and these foreign companies are remitting huge profits to their home countries. Last year this ESSO company declared a dividend of 81 25 per cent and yet, this ESSO is provided with a huge compensation in the recently-passed Bill This is your sense of justice—justice to the big business, justice to the foreign monopolies but no justice to your people For them there is the army, there is the police and there is the CRP and that is why the Budget has provided additional monies for defence and for police. There is no immediate possibility of any conflict with any country. Even Pakistan has given recognition to Bangla Desh Despite that, in the Budget the defence amount has been further increased. Another point in the report though discussed in the morning, to which I would like to draw your attention is that even after 1980 India will have to depend on foreign aid and foreign loans. This is their total assessment. It is a gloomy picture of India's economy and of India's future

So, the performance of the Finance Minister and this Government is leading the whole country to a bigger catastrophe. How to save the country from this? We do not expect any great change from you But change will come from below and forces are already in action. If the millions and millions of the poor people realise that unless they unite and fight, there will be no safety and security for their lives, millions will have to die Only then, the working class, the peasantry, the employees, the lower middle-class and all the sections of the people will unite to change this policy The situation has come when the real fight should be to fight for changing the present policies To save the people from catastrophe pro monopoly, anti-people's policies must be replaced by pro-people, progressive and radical policies and that the struggle for policies at this stage is the most important struggle to be launched by the entire people of India

I am totally opposed to this Budget

SHRI N K P SALVE (Betul)· I have made a diligent study of the various adverse comments appearing in different newspapers and economic journals, very knowledgeable and not so knowledgeable, but a very wide cross-section of the critics. I have also heard with rapt attention the scathing indictment of the Budget by the hon. Member from the Communist (Marxist) Party After hear-

[Shri N. K. P. Salve]

ing his scathing indictment and criticism, I am inclined to believe that it is easy for one to be critical than to be correct.

15.29 hrs.

[SHRI VASANT SATHE *in the Chair*].

His grievance, if I am able to understand, is more against the political system under which we are working in this country and has no relation with the grim situation in the context of which the Budget proposals have been formulated. If he had done the latter, his evaluation could have been more objective. But I want to assure him. He has stated in the end that the workers will die, the peasants will fight and the system will change. I want to emphasise that he may not have belief in democracy, but democracy to us is not only a form of government, but it is an article of faith.

It is the very basis of our life and that is the only guarantee which will preserve all the values which we cherish. And, I would say to him that if he indulged in this sort of thinking that he would change the very political pattern, he was tragically mistaken. You have been thrown overboard in your effort several times. You have cited China, you have cited North Korea, you have cited Cuba. Somebody else with equal authority will also possibly give figures about Japan, West Germany, USA and other Western European countries who have also performed an economic miracle. They have performed an equally impressive miracle of economic growth as communist countries with a different political system. Do we go by the grim realities of the present situation in our country, while determining the merits and demerits of the present budget proposals or do we go by what other countries have done or not done?

If that is done, surely, I for one, do certainly admit that our economy at the present moment is in a very precarious condition and that it is in poor shape and needs to be improved. Surely I am not one who will lose hope because we are working under the democratic traditions. There is no need to have the pessimism that we may not be able to retrive our economy. I do not at all share this kind of possimism of the hon. Member. In fact he voiced his criticism from the coloured glasses and if one were to ascertain the power and the colour of the coloured glass one would find the myopia and the blindness in regard to the criticism itself and therefore I do not wish to attach any more importance to what has been stated by the hon. Member of the opposition, Communist (Marxist) party.

I will come to what those crities have said, who have said this after making objective evaluation of the budget proposals. I shall try to deal with the salient points.

The gravemen of the charge in the criticism against the budget is that there has been massive deficit financing of the order of Rs. 650 crores steeply accelerated inflation of prices and scarcity of foodgrains, scarcity of essential commodities. These are the factors which have been mentioned by those critics who have criticised the deficit financing and they have said that those have been due to the mis-management of the economy and the mismanagement of the economy in its turn is again attributed to the massive deficit financing. They have pointed out that artificial money has given a spurt in money supply and the excessive money supply without any possibility of corresponding increase in goods, stocks and services being made available to the community either immediately or in future leads to undiminishing depreciation in the purchasing power of the rupee and this process has unleashed unprecedented inflation So far as the theory of inflation is concerned if spurt in money supply does not correspond with services, goods and stocks, it leads to an inflationary psychology, is utterly unexceptionable But, are we to look at the problem of inflation of this country, sitting in an ivory tower, or are we to consider the grim realisties in the context of which the heavy unproductive expenses of the Government are to be examined?

No Government which was committed to what it wants to do could never avoid these expenses And if one were to analyse the causes which necessitated large deficit financing and upset the budget for the current year, the following compelling factors would unfold the predicament of the Government which forced the Government to deficit financing on a massive scale

Let us understand those compelling factors which forced the Finance Minister to go in a big way to spend on project which are non-productive First of those expenses is to meet the cost of the Pay Commission's recommendations as improved by Government which has brought about a figure of Rs 236 crores

Second one is the increased assistance for natural calamities—Rs 220 crores—which had to be done Third is the increase in food subsidy This too needed to be done There the figure comes to Rs 121 crores This is purely the increase about which I am talking of Then comes the increase in fertiliser whose figure comes to Rs 46 crores Increased assistance to States has got a special accommodation These are said to be the causes for the inflation Would the country have avoided this in this grim reality of the situation?

Add to these the misfortune on account of shortfall in excise revenue to the tune of Rs 107 crores These are hard realities And these are facts and figures which could be verified if someone else is capable of studying the entire facts and figure contained in the various budget documents These would make it absolutely clear that the Finance Minister had one of the two options —either to create artificial money by deficit finance and help the vulnerable section of the society in the drought affected areas in the relief camps and in places of natural calamities and in giving help and succour to those who were victims of misfortune and were not capable of taking care of themselves and to say the Government servants their due as per Pay Commission's recommendations and face the problem of inflation or in the alternative refuse succour and help refuse succour and help to the vulnerable indigent section and avoid deficit financing These were the hard options before him—deficit finance with its pernicious effects on country's economy or take the risk of forcing quite a few people in the vulnerable indigent sections whose numbers cannot be ascertained or determined to starvation deaths and to disaster He had to face one of the two option —either he has to take to deficit finance with all its ramifications on the economy or to leave the vulnerable section to the mercy of wolves He has taken the right decision a straightforward decision It was the steadfast dedication of the Government to certain basic commitments to the vulnerable indigent section of the society which impelled him to excessive spending by Government on non-productive items causing heavy deficit in the budget It is true as Mr Piloo Mody pointed out just now Is it possible to augment our revenue? It would be certainly possible In fact, our anticipated revenues from the excise fell short by Rs 107 crores If one were to see

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the reports contained in the Economic Survey on our performance in the industrial sector, one will find that it has been exceedingly dismal. It was pointed out in the Economic Survey that Deceleration of industrial production started some time in the end of 1972 but it continued even in 1973. One can only say that the growth will not be minus; at any rate, it is not going to be appreciable too. If we could have an industrial growth of 3.5 per cent or 3 per cent even, I have no doubt that we could have augmented our revenue from direct and indirect taxes to an extent of Rs. 350 crores to 450 crores. But, unfortunately, that could not come about. And, therefore, it was necessary to adopt a strategy in which this thing is not repeated again. What is the use of having high rates of taxes?

What is the use of having any amount of excise duties if they are not to be collected. What is necessary is collection. That will only deliver the goods for budgetary purposes. Even if you have 110 per cent tax on 100 per cent income how you are going to eradicate disparity. If you impose less tax and people pay honestly there is greater possibility of eradication of disparity

We are in an unfortunate stage so far as industrial production is concerned. The various reasons which led to this unsatisfactory growth of industrial production have also been identified in the Economic Survey and as many as six factors have been ideitified. They are:

1. Inadequate supply of essential raw-materials:

2. Transport bottlenecks;

3. The labour unrest

4. Low level of industrial investment;

5. Management problem; and

6. Extraordinary shortage of power.

Add to this the problem of inadequate production of agricultural produce which always adversely affect the industrial growth in our country. For these factors surely Government must take its part of the blame but it is very uncharitable to say that wholly and exclusively the Government alone is responsible for all these six factors which have impeded to a certain degree the growth of the industrial sector. To what extent is it the fault of the Finance Minister in the Budget when such factors existed? I wish a more objective evaluation was made of the various forces which led to the fallacious situation and if one did that the only solution to the problem is production and more production in the industrial sector and the agricultural sector.

The second attack on this Budget has been on the issue of the reduction in the rates of taxation on incomes in the non-corporate sector. To those who are criticising the reduction in the rates of taxation in the non-corporate sector I would request them to kindly understand the purpose of this measure. I should first explain the exact position under the old Law and the position under the new provisions.

Presently we have eleven slabs on different incomes between Rs. 6,000 to Rs. 2 lakhs and the taxation rates vary from 10 per cent at the lowest slab to 97.75 per cent at Rs. 2 lakhs and above. Now seven slabs have been proposed between Rs. 6,001 to Rs. 70,000 and the rates of taxation will be 13.20 per cent at the lowest to 77 per cent at Rs. 70,000 and above.

Now the main criticism against the reductions of rates has been that this meant patronage to the rich and the affluent and that no relief was given to the poor This is what Shri Samar Mukherjee also said that this reduction means you are pro-capitalist, pro-inflationary and that so far as the poor man is concerned he is left to his misfortune

I wish that this measures is properly understood In fact, this measures has been proposed primarily for purposes of combating the menace of tax evasion The measure which should be adopted to give relief to the people in the low income group to effect the increase in prices is a different measure by itself If someone thought that this measure alone would take care of both that was a mistaken notion of his. I completely agree with those who canvass that at the lower level to income there should be larger relief given from direct taxation, especially up to Rs 10,000, and that is the point that I am going to make next But those who are mixing up the question of relief to the assessees in the low income group with the relief that has been given by the Finance Minister in terms of the budget proposals are mixing up one measure with the other The problem of tax evasion is entirely different from the problem of relief to the low income group assessees Both problems are real, but they are different, and the critics have been unfortunately mixing up the two

Now, the new approach in the light of the Wanchoo Committee's recommendations has been taken by way of an experiment so that if tax evasion is curbed, the rationalisation of these rates might go a long way in bringing the recalcitrant tax payers and tax dodgers to a path of rectitude

Analyse for a moment what the Finance Minister has done Does it reality mean a pro-monopoly budget? If you were to see the Calculation of the direct tax from income-tax, despite the relief given here, the overall of take onaccount of income-tax is not reduced In other words, notwithstanding this relief, the revenues of the exchequer would continue to be the same In effect what does it mean? The relief will come to honest people who have been paying their tax because they have been paying taxes on their real income It cannot be increased, it cannot be reduced, it is the same income but lessor rates of taxation therefrom will the relief which goes to an honest taxpayer come? It will come from those tax evaders and tax dodgers who have not been paying their taxes properly or fully I do not say that this is a total panacea and that this will completely eradicate tax evasion that is a different story This is an experiment being made Is it possible for anyone to say that this is not a desirable experiment I would submit that it would be steer perversity for any critic to find fault with the reduction of tax rates on personal income as a results of which the exchequer does not lose the honest taxpayers' benefit and the tax-evaders surrender larger incomes and pay larger taxes which only means less of tax evasion, greater rationalisation of tax rates for the honest taxpayer and weakening of the parallel economy If this measure succeeds, it would really and truly broaden the base and give some basis for eradication of disparities

Whether or not the new strategy succeeds is something which only the future will determine But one should not overtook the rationale of the new strategy

Under the existing provision, on Rs 1 lakh after payment of taxes you are left with Rs 55,000 On Rs 5 lakhs, after payment of taxes, you are left with Rs 55 000 On Rs 1 lakh, after payment of taxes you are left with Rs. 66,000 In

[Shri N K P Salve]

other words, above Rs 1 lakh and up to Rs 10 lakhs, on that Rs 9 lakhs, the tax paid is Rs 8 74 lakhs Would it be reasonable to consider or not that a person would rather not earn this Rs 9 lakhs in the official channel but make a lakh of rupees or Rs 50,000 outside the books of accounts because of these inquisitional rates of taxation? Therefore the Wanchoo Committee recommended that rationalisation of rates was necessary High rate of taxation is the biggest factor which impedes eradication of tax evasion generation of black money and its proliferation

That is why this has been adopted Anyone who looks at it objectively will find that this experiment is extremely worthwhile It was long overdue and I do hope it will succeed

Now simplified methods are suggested for avoiding tax evasion As one who has the privilege of leading the Select Committee which is deliberating over the Taxation Laws (Amendment) Bill, popularly known as the 'Black Money Bill', of which you also happen to be a member, all of us are banging our heads against what appears to be a dead wall The problem of tax evasion is so utterly complicated so utterly difficult both in respect of its magnitude and in respect of its quality After nearly a year's deliberation we know how extremely comprehensive, stringent and draconian is the law which we are making, this is something over which we are having very serious thoughts as to whether or not we will be able to succeed in achieving the objective of the Bill, namely, arresting tax evasion, arresting the generation of black money and its proliferation.

Now, this is the position so far as the Committee is concerned, because we do feel that purely by a draconian measure, purely by stringent and punitive laws, we cannot reform people's attitude and approach If that were so, every country would have become a big nation by making appropriate laws in the matter

MR CHAIRMAN You had 20 minutes and you have exceeded that time by 3 minutes

SHRI N K P SALVE I shall try to rush through I have been entrusted with the task of explain and I am sure you will allow me a little latitude

MR CHAIRMAN You will be cutting into the time of your colleagues

SHRI N K P SALVE There is an allegation

SHRI PILOO MODY Have you understood all the aspects or not?

MR CHAIRMAN I hope you have

SHRI N K P SALVE It is to the House that I am explaining

MR CHAIRMAN If you have, everybody, else would be deemed to have

SHRI N K P SALVE I have however, some suggestions to make so far as reduction in the rates of taxation is concerned My first suggestion is that so far as the first slab between 6 001, to 10,000 is concerned the rates of tax needs to be reduced immediately It appears the Finance Minister has not carefully looked into the exact effect of the rates which have been prescribed at different slabs It will be found that at 6,000 the relief is full but at 7,500 the relief is 77 At 6,000 it works out to 116 and at 7,500 it works out to 77, that is 1 02 per cent At 10,000 it works out to only

Rs. 22, that is 0.22 per cent. At 12,,500 it works out to Rs. 77, that is 0.61 per cent. This is utterly and hopelessly irrational and I am sure this could not have been contemplated that as you will be left with only Rs. 22. It needs to be properly looked into.

My suggestion is two-fold. Firstly, in the slab between 6,001 and 10,000, the taxation should be 10 per cent; secondly, no surcharge if the income is less than Rs. 10,000. This would mean a relief of Rs. 125 to a person earning Rs. 7,500 and a relief of Rs. 150 to a person earning Rs. 10,000.

The increase in the rates of wealth tax is exceedingly welcome and the burden on account of surtax which has been increased would be extremely negligible.

There is a very unkind cut proposed by amending S. 16 on the salaried employees. A ceiling in expenditure is sought to be put even in respect of expenses which are wholly and exclusively in respect of employment. I would request the Finance Minister not to have a further cut so far as the salaried employees are concerned and to reconsider the amendment to S. 16.

Even as regards the development rebate, there is one suggestion I have to make. I think it is due to sheer inadvertence that it has been left out. Whereas development rebate upto June will be allowed in case the machinery has been purchased or contract has been entered into for purchase of such machinery on 1st December, 1973, there is one more category which has been completely left out, and it is this. If an assessee were to fabricate his own machinery and certain other things and if he is not able to do that, due to power shortage or due to the other six factors which have been identified for the unsatisfactory working of the industrial sector, I am sure appropriate changes would be made.

About indirect taxes, there is a sympathetic rise though the levy has been increased only on luxury items, but the question is, notwithstanding this sort of profiteering and racketeering by the traders and businessmen who increase the values and prices of items which are unconnected with the price rise in the budget, the Finance Minister had to take a hard decision. Where he goes in for deficit financing or he goes in for indirect taxes, he had no option but to go in for indirect taxes.

There is only one point which I would like to make so far as indirect taxes are concerned. I will take just five minutes more.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Come to suggestions. You have already exceeded your time.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: Give me five minutes more and I will come to the suggestions. *(Interruptions)* Five minutes will take care of my suggestions. In indirect taxes, on aerated waters, the levy is going to hit very harshly even the small manufacturer. In fact, the people who will be really benefited will be the Coca-Cola and Gold Spot people. There are small manufacturers in the villages in my constituency, which is an Adivasi area. They manufacture aerated waters. I would request the Finance Minister to see that the small manufacturers up to a turnover of Rs. 3 lakhs are left out.

Now, as directed by you, I will immediately come to my suggestions that I have to make. The budget this year has adopted a different strategy

[Shri N K. P. Salve]

for getting over the chronic problems which have dangerously constricted and stultified the economic growth of the country. The Finance Minister has rightly said that there is no question of our deviating from the most cherished and avowed objective of consummation of economic growth and social justice. But a new strategy is being tried We do not accept that there is any conflict in the concept of democratic socialism and economic growth It is only dogmas and notions sometimes which impede the economic growth and we are going to take a more pragmatic attitude Therefore, with this end in view for the country, I may make my suggestions

Firstly, the entire fiscal and monetary policy must be reformulated with ruthless courage to make them highly production-oriented Dogmas and wishful thinking are no substitutes for production to fight inflation. With this end in view, for agriculture liberal credits in the rural area and facilities for small irrigation are still far from satisfactory They need to be provided

Secondly, the public distribution of wheat has to be made a success In fact, the entire foodgrains have to be distributed through a public distribution system. This is failing because the procurement approach is not realistic and the Food Corporation of India is thoroughly inefficient There is no reason why market price should not be paid to the farmers for procuring foodgrains. There is no basis for penalising farmers alone when prices of all other commodities have steeply inflated. Only those who are wholly ignorant of the laws of economics indulge in wishful thinking that lesser procurement prices will bring down the overall price level. A successful procurement will obviate the need to import foodgrains which luxury we just cannot afford.

Foodgrains should be distributed at the procured prices to people earning Rs. 800 a month and above and should be subsidised for people earning less than that the cost borne by the Food Corporation of India in any case has to be subsidised by the Government Then only it will become efficient.

Agricultural income-tax should be uniformly levied by all the States, and the States should be forced to augment their resources by moping up the surplus profits of big farmers This is necessary to avoid disparity in rural areas

My fourth suggestion is this There is a terrible psychological barrier to industrial growth New industries have to be encouraged and no licences should be necessary up to Rs 2 crores which do not involve foreign exchange The existing industries should be allowed to utilise full capacities and expand the existing capacities up to 100 per cent without any licence.

16 00 hrs.

He should provide for outright deduction of 20 per cent of the capital cost of every new industry for Income-tax. This is not the same thing as development rebate which was given for every new plant and machinery even if the industry was old Reduction in rates of personal taxation at a higher level is likely to give impetus to expenditure on conspicuous consumption. This must be prevented. Therefore, for assessees earning more than Rs. 25,000/- the reduction in tax rates should be made subject to certain financial discipline and investment of money in business, shares and securities, and not be frittered away in ostentatious living.

He should revise the slabs as well as the proposed rates of taxes and keep the maximum rate at 77 per cent on income of Rs. 70,000 and above at least for three years and announce that in case the reduced rates bring efferverscent response and augment tax collections, further reduction in the rates bringing down the maximum to 70 per cent inclusive of surcharge would be considered If the experiment fails, he should restore the old rates He should steeply increase the rates of wealth tax The aggregate tax on wealth and income, however, should not be made more than 100 per cent of total income He should give liberal exemption for investments which the Government considers desirable The power shortage is eating into vitals of the industrial sector

Company Law should provide that every company should take not less than 30 per cent to 40 per cent of its directors from the employees by election every third year Bad management has to be penalised and irresponsible trade unionism is to be discouraged

We are facing our worst possible economic peril We must fight back with all our might and with a strategy of ideal pragmatism Laws of Economics do not surrender to wishful thinking They only yield to superior economic strategy and therefore there is no cause for despair No country has achieved a miracle of economic prosperity without trials and tribulations I have not the slightest doubt in my mind that our struggle for economic emancipation of the people would succeed and that we shall bring about with consummation of the economic growth social justice and we shall establish democratic socialism

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore) I have listened carefully to my hon friend Shri Salve and the brave words he spoke but the impact of those brave words is somewhat negated by his own statement that he is not quite sure whether this new superior strategy as he called it is going to succeed or not He said that only time could show (An Hon Member He is practical) I will try to be even more practical.

Last Sunday I read in the papers that there was a function in Delhi at which the Vice-President remainded the nation of the role of Chatra pati Sivaji Maharaj as a military genius and spoke of his role as a pioneer in guerilla war fare An eminent descendant of Chatrapathi Sivaji Maharaj has also spoken to us through his budget spech of his determination to wage a war against poverty ignorance and disease

SHRI PILOO MODY Guerilla war?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA Unfortunately the guerilla tactics which are adopted by him year after year are not aimed at the forces which are responsible for poverty and hunger but they are aimed at the common people, who live in dread of these guerilla attacks, if I may call them on their pockets This year once again justified their worst fears

In this respect I must complement the Finance Minister for proving himself a master of guerilla tactics, worthy of Shivaji s traditions Nobody knows where he is going to hit and where he is going to strike People live in dread of him all the time Sir, as a military genius who is expected to win not only guerilla battles, but also wars he has proved himself to be a master of the art of surrender I think, in this respect he has departed from the noble traditions of his ancestors

Sir, this year s Budget if I may summarise it, stands out in bold relief as a symbol of three major surrenders

First is the surrender to the tax evaders There has been a persistent campaign by the tax evaders over the years that evasion is due to high taxes in the higher income brackets This case has been just now argued at great length, by my friend Mr Salve also So, at last the Minister has surrendered to these tax evaders and the maximum marginal rate has been reduced from 97 75 per cent to 77 per

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

cent of the taxable income. What does it mean? For example, a person with an income of Rs. 10 lakhs will get a relief to the extent of Rs. 1,87,197. This is almost Rs. 2 lakhs. This is the rural and the vested interests later, why I call this as a surrender.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Leaving how much in his hands?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: The second surrender is the surrender to the rural rich and the vasted interests in the country. This is the only point on which I find myself in agreement with Mr. Salve who has pointed out that the income of the rich farmers in the country-side is going scot-free and untouched. Not a word has been said about it in this Budget. Not a word has been said about taxation in the higher slabs of agricultural income and wealth. The whole thing has been conveniently relegated to the State Governments and it has been mentioned in the Economic Survey that the State Governments have done nothing whatsoever about it. The reason is, whether at the Centre or in the States, it is a question of political cold feet. They are suffering from political cold feet. Sir, I would like to know why the Raj Committee was set up at all, when its recommendations are going to be treated with such scant respect. This is the second surrender written large in the pages of the Budget this year.

The third surrender is of course to the monopolists and big business. No new taxes have been imposed on the corporate sector except this 10 per cent rise in sur-tax. This, Sir, is quite easily calculable. This increase in sur-tax is meant to absorb some of the excess profits of those companies which are making, what is referred to as 'windfall profits', who are declaring a dividend of 15 per cent and more. These companies only will be effected by this sur-tax and I think, they can digest this quite easily. From this, he expects to get Rs. 5 crores. In regard to wealth tax he has proposed a tax of one per cent more, over Rs. 5 lakhs. This is estimated to yield how much? Only Rs. 9.5 crores in a whole year. So, the two major items of direct taxes the sur-tax on profits and the higher wealth tax are expected to bring Rs. 14.5 crores. What is the wonder—as my friend Mr. Samar Mukherjee has been saying at great length—if he is the recipient of so many hand-shakes, bouquets, garlands and smiles from people who do not bother about tooth-paste—probably, they do not have any teeth of their own left to bother about. This is not a wonder at all.

As against this, the indirect taxes are expected to yield Rs. 186 crores. So the unprecedented buoyancy in shares and the bullish rigging up of shares which we find in the stock market is a natural corollary to this.

I met an eminent businessman the other day, who used to be a member of Parliament. I happened to meet him here in Delhi accidentlly. He was saying to me I can tell you frankly that we never expected, we never imagined, that the Government would really implement this part of the Wanchoo Committee's recommendations about lower rates of income-tax in the higher levels; this has come to us as a real windfall; it is a bonanza." I would ask: what about the rest of the recommendations of the Wanchoo Committee? Why only this part is taken out of it and implemented and nothing is done about the rest? Nothing is stated here about the menace of blackmoney, which is running this parallel economy.

The philosophy behind it as I have been able to understand, which Shri Salve has also expounded, is this bogus theory that if you reduce the tax level at the higher income slabs, then there will be better tax compliance and there will be full disclosures of income. I am afraid these hopes are belied by the sad experience which befell a few years ago one of Shri

Chavan's predecessors, whose passing away we mourned only the other day. He also had this idea that some sort of incentive given to the tax-evaders would bring about a change of heart in them and induce them to declare their wealth or their income and thereby without any punitive action against them, they can convert their black money into white. We are all familiar with the experiment of this scheme by the late Shri T. T. Krishnamachari which ended in an abject and total failure. You cannot bring about a chang of heart in these man-eating tigers who are out to destroy the whole community only for the sake of their profit. Though Shri Salve is not sure about the success of this scheme and how it is going to work, I can tell you that it is deemed to failure, just as Shri T. T. Krishnamachari's hope of the change of heart by the tax-evader failed.

If one subscribes to the same theory, then one should also lift all controls because it is the theory advocated by them that it is because of controls that all this black money and all this corruption is taking place. Now the first step has been taken this year I anticipate that, unless the Government changes its course, we are in for a process, step by step, of de-control based on the same philosophy and same theory. Perhaps another step has been taken by the recent decision regarding the removal of restrictions on the movement of coarse grains. So, we will go on step by step in this direction. What is the use of excursions abroad? I fully sympathize with Shri Samar Mukherjee. I agree with him that there is no use talking here about other countries. What is happening in our own country is much more to the point. I think some measures of control, which of course are not properly implemented do not amount to socialism. If it is somebody's definition of socialism to have a public distribution system to distribute things which are in short supply. I do not agree with them.

The truth of the matter is, and this is the gravamen of my charge, that the 1974-75 budget is not meant to control inflation or the gallopping prices, rather it is meant to accelerate them still further in an age of high prices and rising prices. In the capitalist system the main burden is always imposed on the shoulders of the masses, the working people and the consumers. The high prices of essential commodities always helps to swell profits. High prices are synonymous with high profits of those people who are monopolists, speculators or hoarders. This is the fundamental truth. The capitalists never lose because of high prices; it is the common man who loses because of high prices. This insatiable lust for super profits, which feeds on high prices and artificially created shortages, which feeds on deliberate restrictions on production and creating conditions of scarcity and thereby getting high prices and high profits, this is what leads to more and more disparities in consumption between the rich and the poor, and more concentration of economic wealth in fewer hands. I am afraid, this Budget is doing nothing but satisfying this lust still further.

For example, you take a few things. What will this income-tax reduction on higher slabs mean? It will means, as I understand, that there will be more disposable money in the hands of higher income groups. On the other hand, the increase in wealth-tax over Rs. 5 lakhs will be a disincentive to acquire fixed assets and property. What will, therefore, happen to the extra money, the disposable money, which will be in the hands of higher income groups as a result of the reduction in income-tax? There is a disincentive to go in for fixed assets and property. The assumption is that it will automatically go into productive investments. I would like to know what guarantee is there that this extra money supply will go into productive invest-

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

ments and will not be spent, as Mr. Salve apprehended, on conspicuous consumption of goods and services. There is no guarantee of any kind.

He is relying entirely on the whims of the rich and that means, if you rely on the whims of the rich, you are not in favour of planned economic growth, that you are against planned economic growth. There is no attempt to plug the loopholes of tax evasion. It is actually a confession of failure that our taxation administration has broken down. You cannot do anything to plug the loopholes. Therefore, you accept the argument of the tax evaders and retreat before them. Then, there is no attempt to mop up this capital accumulation for investment purposes. So, it is bound to lead to more inflation. I do not wish to repeat many other arguments which Mr. Samar Mukherjee has advocated here about the dangers of inflation.

I would like to say that an attempt is being made here to give an impression that the burden of indirect taxes has fallen mainly on what are termed as luxury goods or goods which are not consumed by the general mass of the people but only by the people in higher income groups. I say, this is a completely misleading statement because every rise, everything that can be interpreted as the rise in the cost of production, will eventually and inevitably be passed on to the consumers even if it is a tax on so-called luxury goods. Let me give you an example. Excise duties have been increased on air-conditioning equipment, etc. I am not against that. But you see what it will come to. What will the excise duties on air-conditioners, office machines, paper, higher postage etc. add up to? Every Company will say that their office expenses have gone up. Therefore, every Company, every big business, will plead that their office expenses have gone up steeply. Do you think that they are going to absorb it? That will be passed on, inevitably, to consumers through higher prices.

Similarly, you take the case of paper. You talk about war against ignorance. Apart from Education budget that has been cut down steeply, what is the higher paper cost going to result in? There will be an impact on the prices of text-books and exercise books. Already, we have got reports and they have come out in the newspapers as to what is happening in the market. The prices of exercise books have gone up. The text-book suppliers are not supplying text-books on the ground that the prices of paper have gone up and they have to do re-costing.

You have no machinery to implement anything. The experts of your Ministry come forward with all sorts of statements saying that they calculate that nothing will increase by more than 0.01 per cent. It is a cruel joke on the people. Not only items on which excise duties are levied but even items on which excise duties are not levied, everything begins to shoot up in prices, before and after the Budget. You talk about war against ignorance. But the question of text-books, exercise books, that concerns education has again been thrown to the wolves.

Take the case of cloth. There is a deliberate sabotage by the mill-owners of the output of coarse cloth. Obviously, because it does not pay them to produce. In the pages of this Economic Survey—I have no time to quote at length—it is said here quite clearly that the production of coarse cloth is falling far behind the scheduled targets. And the reason for it is that the mill-owners say that they are facing a loss and that, therefore, they must be given higher prices. Therefore, they have reduced the production of coarse cloth which forces people with limited means to go in for more expensive varieties on which the excises have gone up. I do not understand on what he has taxed them and on what he has let them off.

A point that struck me is: What is the meaning of this sanforized cloth. Some mention is made in your speech about sophisticated processes which result in things like sanforized cloth. Sanforization, as I understand it, is a process by which the cloth is pre-shrunk before it is put in the market for sale. It is pre-shrunk so that after you buy a certain length of it and having made it into something, then later on, when it is given for washing, it does not shrink further because the shrinkage is done earlier. Even for that it has been brought into the tax net. Even ordinary cotton cloth, fairly cheap and the medium varieties of cotton cloth as are shown as pre-shrunk or of the sanforized variety are brought in here. Somebody has advised him that this is a highly sophisticated thing. I do not understand these things at all.

Here, in this Economic Survey—I hope nobody is going to repudiate this Economic Survey also—which they have produced they say on page 29:

> "The financial position of the Posts and Telegraphs, on the other hand, continues to show considerable improvement mainly on account of a marked buoyancy in their revenues from telephone services. The net profits of Posts and Telegraphs have improved from Rs. 37 crores in 1971-72 to Rs. 40 crores in 1972-73 (RE) and are expected to go up to Rs 51 crores in 1973-74 (B.E.).

Then, why is the postcard taxed? It is an item which has been taken in isolation and we are told that they are suffering a loss on postcard and, therefore, the postcard must be immediately taxed further. Why? What is the justification when the buoyancy of revenues of the Postal Department is something which is extolled in the pages of this Economic Survey? I think these things are just being done by somebody's whims, at somebody's whims and caprices. They have to find out some items. Otherwise, they would not be able to get this Rs. 186 crores. So, dig out anything you can. How many crores of rupees you are going to get from the tooth-paste? May I know? It is ridiculous. Tax tooth-paste if you want. But what are you going to get out of it? I can understand people make these proposals, as I said, who either never in their lives have to pay for their petrol because it goes into the account of some company or of some Ministry or who do not have any teeth of their own or wear false teeth. I can understand these proposals coming from such people. Otherwise, there is no logic behind them.

Then he has not told us anything about what has happened to the levy on motor spirit and how much has been realised so far from the excise duty which was imposed last November on petrol and motor spirit. As you know, the bulk of the increase which is given in the motor spirit is not due to the increase in the price of crude oil. The bulk of it has come because of the excise duty which was levied last year at Rupee one per litre and which in a full year was expected to yield them something like Rs. 150 crores. At that time. in the face of protest from everybody because it affects the public transport and everything, they gave a commitment in this House that this money which will be realised from the excise duty on motor spirit will be ear-marked specifically for improvement of the public transport system in the major cities.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): A part of it.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA Part of it Then, tell us something more of what you are doing We do not see any improvement We see deterioration, further deterioration This money has been imposed on petrol only in order to use that money for the general revenues and how much of that is going to be spent for giving some relief to the commuter to the daily commuter who cannot get into the buses and who cannot get into the trams in a city like Calcutta and where the roads are in a shocking condition? Then, if this money is not to be spent for any improvement in the urban transport, it is a shocking thing

These are some stray examples The figure of 70 per cent rise has been calculated by many journals and papers and this 70 per cent rise has already taken place It is not just one per cent which had been predicted by the experts of the Finance Ministry It is a cruel joke, apart from straight rises which have been sanctioned by the Government without any excise, like on vanaspati What a wonderful machinery is this? Every few days they do it and they say it so blandly here that the price of vanaspati had to be raised three times in January June and July during 1973 because of steep increases in the prices of vegetable oil So everytime the vegetable oil producers and millers go on jacking up prices—it is all that happened in Gujarat—then the Government has a Committee which every month or every fortnight immediately gives a corresponding increase, sanctions an increase in the price of vanaspati You may see the next sentence which says 'At the same time the industry was prevailed upon to place its entire output at the disposal of the Government for distribution through fair price shops' What is this? It this a statement of fact to say the entire stock of vanspati has been placed at the disposal of the Government for distribution through the public distribution system? I want to know whether this is being contributed in this manner And prices of Vanaspati have gone up and up It is not available in many places and straight increases are being given every few weeks The same is the case with cloth The same is the case with sugar and also with cement

Sir the truth of the matter is that the private sector is just being allowed to indulge in unrestricted profiteering, through cornering of stocks, artificial shortages, jacking up of prices which are unrelated to excise duties and deliberate restriction of production

I make the charge here Let alone socialism what is happening now is not even a mixed economy, the favourite phrase which we have been using over all these years We have got some public sector projects, that is the only sense in which you can use this term otherwise it is not a mixed economy it is more and more of pure, unalloyed private enterprise which is having its way all along the line and that is the direction in which this budget takes us further

Now I want to know whether this Economic Survey and the Draft Plan which is being given to us and this Budget are complementary to each other or are they contradictory I think in any country which professes to live by plan there should be some integral relation between a budget and a plan The budget should be an instrument for the implementation of the plan But here I find that the Economic Survey gives—read it and see,—top priority to the fight against inflation and for that it points out two main instruments One is effective public distribution system and the second is a credit squeeze, not for production, but for speculation, a credit squeeze on speculative activities and I suggest that this Budget, because of the gigantic deficits—which was visualised,—part of it was admitted and the rest is not admitted but we know it is going to come—will blunt completely the affectiveness of both these instruments, the public distribution system and the credit squeeze on specultation. It leads to greater tenancy to hoardings and larger bank deposits become available for financing speculative investors and hoarders at lending rates of 12 per cent to 15 per cent at a time when the prices are rising in one year its if by 25 per cent to 27 per cent The Economic Survey has admitted it I could go on quoting that Bank credit is being used for building up inventories on a big scale and the bulk of the new deposits are being used for credit in the commercial sector. The Economic Survey says as much as that I submit that it is not an instrument for curbing speculation but for accelerating it and I would like to ask the hon Minister to ponder over what will be its political implications The budget negates the same perspective which is recommended in the Economic Survey. Please think about it Even after what happened in Gujarat, even after this mounting wave of strikes bandhs etc, throughout the country, if the Government refuses to learn from the compulsions of the run-away prices, it is diverting the country to a precipice of chaos

So, I would end by making a few suggestions, very briefly or measures which we consider, to be urgently necessary if the Government has got the courage to take it in both hands to do

Firstly, the purchase and sale of shares without depositing all the share certificates should be made a penal offence and should be implemented as such This is one of the most fruitful sources of black-money—the passing of shares from hand to hand without even bothering about the share certificates.

Secondly, why does the Government not nationalise all urban lands at stipulated prices, that is, the prcies at which the owners say, they have acquired the land? Let Government take over that land. There is a legislation which says that in case of landed property, houses and so on, the Government has got the power if it so wants to take over at the ostensible transaction value. But, say that Government should nationalise all urban lands in and around the major cities. They can sell them again later on if they want to This is the biggest racketeering in black money that is going on the in urban land You can do that in a planned way on the basis of the housing projects and all that

Thirdly, about the tax arrears of the larger assessees Are we to take it now that a decent burial has been given? Nothing has been said about it We are not even told what is the accumulated quantum of these unrealised tax arrears particularly the actual of arrears of larger assessees. Even. Shri Salve said nothing about it Why are we not making a drive to realise those arrears?

Fifthly, what abount the perquistes? tural wealth-agricultural income of the larger farmers who are enjoying all other facilities like subsidies and so on This must be done.

Fifthly, what about the perquisites? I have not time. Otherwise, I could quote figures to show what a huge amount is being given as perquisites to the higher executives administrators, officers and other officials—not only in private sector but also in the public sector. They are, of course, taxed. What do you get out of it? This should be cut down or they should be taxed. What is the use of talking of socialism and talking about conspicuous consamption when one officer is getting perquisites amounting to Rs. 10,000/- a month over and above his salary?

Then, Sir Government should take over the consumer goods industries, that is, cloth, sugar, vanspathi, cooking oil and so on Without taking over them, the physical control of the stocks can never be in the hands of Government and no amount of control and price fixation is going to help you. This has been proved sufficiently now.

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

Then, Sir what I repeat every year and what is rejected every year is the moratorium on foreign debts because, our credit worthiness will go down in the eyes of the world. The countries which are smaller and much more underdeveloped and much more weak than ours had been forced by economic cirumstances to resort to this. Is it anything criminal to say that we will pay you later on, we cannot pay you for five years?

Then, Sir about demonetisation, I do not expect him to make an announcement about it. But, every year we are hoping that at least the Government will wake up one day and do something about demonetisation of hundred rupee notes. I would say that we should even demonetise ten rupee notes. There is no other way to get at least a chunk of the black money. If you are afraid of doing it for ten rupee notes, do that for hundred rupee notes The clever people have realise that if it comes about, that won't affect ten rupee notes

As regards foreign trade we are losing crores of rupees every year through malpractices. Everybody knows it. So, I do not want to elaborate it. At least exports of jute, tea etc., should be taken over by Government. I refuse to believe that we cannot save. Out of the emormous defence budget— out of Rs. 1700 to 1800 crores every year— why cannot we save at least Rs. 100 crores without affecting the combat effectiveness of our armed forces or even without affecting the emoluments of our service personnel? We do not want to touch their emoluments. Do not touch them. Certainly, do not do anything which will lessen the combat effectiveness of the forces but even within the framework, if a judicious pruning of expenditure is undertaken, you will find that at least from Rs. 50 crores to 100 crores can be saved. Unproductive expenditure is going on there also just as in many other Ministries and government departments.

Finally, he has made a reference in the Economic Survey also, they have said without proper good industrial relations reduction cannot increase and the return from public sector units cannot increase. I fully agree with this. But I say who is responsible for this? Why is that new legislation to bring about a new structure of industrial relations on a new healthy and democratic basis replacing the old outmoded waste thing which is not working is not being brought. We want that legislation It is being drafted and re-drafted and re-drafted for the last two or three years and now I am told by the Labour Minister that the draft has been sent to various Ministries to elecit their opinion and suggestions and, of course it is not coming back from them If you are serious to bring about good industrial relations why don't you hurry up with that Bill and see that industrial relations are put on a really healthy basis. That alone in the long run will bring about better labour-management relations and would certainly contribute to the higher production and higher return from the public sector units

With these suggestions I oppose the Budget as it is.

SHRI B V NAIK (Kanara) Mr Chairman, Sir, I welcome the Budget It has been variously described not only now but even at the time of presentation that it is a sort of a soft budget. Some have stated that it is a rightest budget But I think Sir, on the basis of comparison with the previous budgets, I think, at best it could be defined as a sort of a thoughtful budget.

Sir, the leader of the CPI(M) party has called it as pro-monopolist and anti-people. I would shortly come out with regard to figures to point out the true nature of this budget.

The first and foremost question is one of comparisons as has already been stated and ably stated by my predecessor Shri N. K. P. Salve. What is it that we are comparing? Are we comparing the two political systems? I think, Sir, the comparison could not be fair. It would not be fair to a system like China, It would not be fair to a system like ours, which is a democratic system. It is true that totalitarian countries have a greater amount of political discipline. I do not think that in this country because the Defence Minister acts against the wishes of the Prime Minister he will be shot down in some aeroplane like Lin Piao was done. In China Lin Piao was liquidated and after he was liquidated he was disgraced after a couple of years. Not only that but the ghost of that great Confucious who lived 2500 years back is now being degraded. I do not think that we are going to pull down the statues of our great philosphers like Vyas or Shankracharyya even though in the flush of our freedom struggle we might have pulled down a few statues here and there. But it does not make any difference.

So, the two systems are not comparable. So, we should not suffer from the idea of comparising ourselves with a system which has a better capacity and which has more discipline. If, for example, there is a revolt in Gujarat, our CRP, SRP and our Army boys have to go there and whether they are garlanded or they receive brick-bats or bouquets, they do the job. But what happened in Budapest in Hungary in the fifties? I do not want to pull the legs of any party. I have a lot of sympathy with some of the great socialist countries. That happened in Prague in Czechoslovakia when there was a revolt? Were there any rifles Were only 303s used? On were there tanks in the streets of those cities?

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): How is it relevant, Sir?

SHRI B. V. NAIK: The hon. Professor Mavalankar was not present when the Chinese system was voted by the Member of the CPM. So, because of his absence, my relevance may not be called into question.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let there be no cross-talks. Let the hon. Member address the Chair please.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: Let us not compare the incomparables. If we want to compare we can make certain georaphical comparisons.

Now, from the general, let me come to the specific things in the budget..

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member has only five minutes more. So, let him come to the specific things straightway.

SHRI B. V NAIK: I am coming definitely to the specific things. The only two countries in the world which are sub-continents and which can be compared to the Indian sub-continent with multilingual and multi-sub-nation status will be the USSR to the north and divided continent or the sub-continent of Europe. So, these are the only two comparisons possible. Let us therefore not go on the basis of the Chinese model or some other model. We have to derive our own mode.

Regarding the budget being pro-monopolist I had the opportunity to collect a certain amount of data Who is the bigest monopolist in this country today? It is the public sector, which I have repeatedly stated, manufacturers anything from shoes to ships and has a total capital base exceeding Rs. 16,000 crores or about 20 billion dollars, and which we may regard as one entity because it is functioning under the Government, Central as well as State; if we take the public sector undertakings under the State as well as the Central Government, it would come to a sort of mighty megalith. Compared with that, what is the size of our biggest monopolist in the private sector? It is only Rs. 800 crores. In comparison with the public sector, the biggest monopolist in this country is just a pigmy. I am not saying this to justify monopolies but rather to emphasise certain points while dealing with these two sectors which have been missed so far, namely those in regard to the

[Shri B. V. Naik]

plugging of the loopholes in our budget which we have to look into with reference to the private sector. The biggest loophole in respect of the private sector exists in respect of the industrial concessions that are being enjoyed by the private sector today.

It shall be our duty in trying to augment our resources to see to it that the industrial concessions, whether in the form of raw materials, land, concessional rates of electricity power, energy, water, infra-structure facilities whatever these are, are adequately compensated for. There are certain people who believe in the operation of the free market forces. Now my hon. friends on the other side will look at me with a bit of of wonder whether I am a champion of the public sector or the private sector. I am a champion of nobody. There is a kind of confusion because we have been conditioned to think in terms of life, political life in particular in terms of black and white. Life at large is neither black nor white; there are various shades of grey. Under these circumstances, I would suggest that the budget can go to a certain extent in a democratic system to achieve the twin objective of controlling inflation and socialisation of our economy. But it cannot go the whole way.

I would, therefore, suggest that in plugging all the loopholes in respect of the agricultural sector, it is not a question of implementing the recommendations of the Raj Committee alone. They are well known. Certain States have laws in regard to agricultural income tax. I am not saying that; I am saying that at least the beneficiaries whether in the realm of the States or the Centre, even the beneficiaries of our green revolution, the beneficiaries of our large irrigation projects have to contribute their due. The biggest of the farmers have not yet been paying the simple irrigation cess At least we can collect it and enforce it. It is not going to hurt them. They are the best beneficiaries in the rural side. The irrigation cess should be collected.

The other point—whether we buy a tin of ghee in the DMS counter near the Central Hall, for which there seems to be an abundant demand or any other item elsewhere—is to price our consumer surplus. I have absolutely to complaint against the rise in prices in the postal charges. The conconsumer surplus is there, whether it is in the case of the HMT watch which is selling at Rs. 150—the consumer wants to buy it because its intrinsic value is much more than that—or any other product: we have to price the consumer surplus particularly in respect of commodities coming out of our public sector, call it steel, electricity, consumer surplus particularly in reswhich is again a public sector product for which there is so much of demand.

The second way of increasing our budgetary resources would be by way of repricing the various products which are coming. This would be a tremendous source for increasing our internal resources. According to the annual report of the working of the industrial and commercial undertakings

MR. CHAIRMAN: Your time is up.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: I Will come to few valid points to make and since I am only the second member from our Party, I hope some time would be given to me.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have just begun making them. But ten minutes are over and you have only two more.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: I will come to the most valid point of plugging the loopholes. According to the 1972 report, the public sector undertakings employ—that is, non-railway, non-postal—7½ lakh people. This industrial base is virtually more than 20—25 times the biggest monopolist in this country, whose name I need not mention—I do not want to hallow these people the monopolists— has got a tremendous capacity to function But many of them are functioning below their productivity, for which solutions have already been suggested. I feel the internal policy of the country should invariably dictate its external policy. I was the first, who had in connection with the Breznev doctrine last year, the god fortune to suggest a reconsideration of the Asian collective security concept

Sir, I am coming only to our external policy which has a bearing on our finances as well as our economy If President Anwar Sadat of Egypt could take arms from Russia fight a disastrous battle against Israel, defeat it and then next month if he can go to make the entire Suez Canal of 80 miles into a sort of duty-free industrial free zone to be made into a blooming field and to see it that the tremendous amount of free enterprise economy functions in the entire canal zone from Port Said to Suez, should we be always 'Holier than Thou' in regard to our external relations? We are spending about Rs 1 900 odd crores on our armaments Countries like the United States spend about 65,000 crores on their armanents every year One Defence Department there spends Rs 65,000 crores which is, more than what we are going to spend for our industrial development —at 49 paise per rupee in the course of five years Similar is the case of other super-powers The USSR spends about 80 million dollars or nearly Rs 45,000 crores to Rs 50,000 crores What I am trying to say is that either we find that the local indigenous conditions are such that we try to take it from the haveclasses and then create the wrath like we have in Gujarat—the Gujarat war is not the war of the poor, not a class-war as Shri Samar Mukhrejee was saying, it is not the poor who are in revolt It is the people who are well-fed, it is the Fascist forces, it is the forces of the RSS and the Jan Sangh, the misguided people who are waging a war in Gujarat, who are against the party democratically elected on the basis of mass franchise But those people on the other side are trying to give it a colour of class-war (*Interruptions*) Why I am saying this is because if you try to disturb the essential structure in this country, if we try to disturb it—(*Interruptions*)—Prof Mavalankar you will have your turn to speak, when you can refute it

MR CHAIRMAN Mr Naik, you were coming to a point, but you suddenly got derailed to Gujarat and left the point which you were trying to make

SHRI B V NAIK He is trying to destroy my trend of thought What I was trying to say was this Prof Minhas was saying a particular thing. As far as we know, Prof Minhas is the son of a sharecopper He does not belong to the so-called Kulak lobby

MR CHAIRMAN Come to your point

SHRI B V NAIK Either we have to eqaulise within our internal resources, or when the country needs, when the country is in dire stress, we take the help of others Many countries have taken assistance from abroad without any strings the taking of assistance by Egypt from the USSR or other countries on a similar parallel has not destroyed their concept or their feeling of sovereignty We are living in the 74th year of the 20th century and the concept of absolute sovereignty will have to change I feel that in the light of these suggestions, we will find it very helpful if we are able to slightly deviate from our inflexible position of non-alignment to a more meaningful situation of a more flexible response to the requirements of the country during this year, not being unnecessarily guided by hard and rigid dogmas, but being more or less guided by pragmatic idealism which was already referred to by Shri Salve

With these words, I welcome the thoughtful budget presented by the hon Finance Minister

SHRI E. R. KRISHNAN (Salem) *rose*—

MR. CHAIRMAN: Because the Members on this side are very few I shall be calling two Congressmen and then one from the Opposition alternately. Otherwise, it will become unequal. Shri Damani.

SHRI S R. DAMANI (Sholapur): I had carefully listened to the speeches of Members of the Opposition, Prof. Mukerjee and Shri Indrajit Gupta. One thing is clear This Budget has been approved praised and welcomed by all kinds of papers whatever their ideology may be, they welcomed the Budget proposals. The criticism made here is not quite relevant. This time after several years the hon. Finance Minister had made a departure from the past. This year he has concentrated on matters such as how production can increase, how unemployment can be reduced and how the prices can be brought down and how the common man can get benefit. These are the considerations on which he has based his Budget proposals The reduction in taxes was recommended by the Wanchoo Committee It was done to rationalise the rate of direct taxation. By doing this, I think he has created an opportunity for saving and investment To the common man and the middle class people whose budgets were upset by rising prices he has given this relief to help them Indirect taxes and excise duties have been put on items which are not in use by the common man. Thirdly the increase in the exemption limit from 5,000 to Rs. 6,000 also gives a kind of relief though not sufficiently to the middle class people. Therefore, according to me these taxation proposals are production-oriented and saving-oriented and I congratulate the Finance Minister on this.

Since the last few years our economy is under strain. Last year prices have gone up by 14 per cent and this year again the prices have risen by 26 per cent. We see agricultural production increasing to some extent and industrial production has also shown a slight increase though not according to our expectations or according to our plans. What are the reasons for such steep rise in prices, 26 per cent, which never occured, in this country after Independence? While replying to the discussions the hon. Finance Minister should throw light on this point.

According to me one of the major reasons had been the continuous rumour that was spread about demontisation. That is what Mr. Indrajit Gupta has said. It was done with the intention of bringing the Government under difficulties. The agriculturists and other producers felt that if they sold their products for money and kept the money then they might stand to lose in case of demonetisation. So they decided to keep their products with them for some time and did not offer the products for sale. On the one hand production has not gone up as per our plans. On the other hand there were such persistent rumours to obstruct normal market operations These have caused such a steep rise in prices. Whenever the hon Finance Minister came to know about the rumour, he denied it categorically but it had no effect. After some time the rumour was spread again. These were the tactics followed by persons who wanted to disrupt our economy.

MR CHAIRMAN: If the assurance of the Finance Minister does not satisfy them then what else do you think is going to satisfy them.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI: In fact I may say that on the Budget day the rumour was thick that in the Budget they were going to devalue the rupee and Rs. 100 would be worth only Rs. 60. The price of gold went up to Rs. 700 and price of silver also shot up; the prices of all commodities have gone up. This propaganda was done by interested persons to disrupt our economy. The Government should take serious action against these people; they should probe this through the CBI why this was happening.

Secondly about reduction in direct taxation. I have to say that the low income group people will get some relief to meet the increase cost of living.

17 hrs.

People ask why relief has also been given to those who belong to higher income group; from 97.75 per cent the rate of tax has come down to 75 per cent. The hon. Finance Minister has given some relief by the right hand by reducing the rate of income tax in the higher slabs. He hopes that tax evasion could be reduced and that people would be more honest and that they would pay taxes honestly. Therefore, he does not expect any fall in collection in spite of the reduction in the rate of tax. Side by side he has taken by the left hand what he has given by the right hand to the higher income groups; he has increased by 50 per cent to wealth tax and that means Rs. 10 crores has been taken from the higher income groups.

The exemption limit suggested by the Wanchoo committee was Rs. 7,500. Last year most of the hon. Members of this House requested the Finance Minister that that recommendation should be accepted and the exemption limit should be fixed at Rs. 7500 because of the rising prices. I submit that the hon. Finance Minister should reconsider this matter and bring the exemption limit upto Rs. 7500 which will really help the low-income group people. As I said that was the recommendation of the Wanchoo committee. The Finance Minister has said that by increasing the minimum from Rs. 5000 to Rs. 6000 the number of assessment would be reduced by four lakhs. By putting the limit at Rs. 7,500 the number of income-tax payers would be further reduced and then the income-tax officers can very well concentrate on deserving cases and on the collection of arrears, which is our aim. So, they can be utilized for this purpose. At the same time, people will also get relief. So my suggestion is that the limit should be increased to Rs. 7,500.

While extending the operation of Development Rebate for one more year in certain cases, the hon. Finance Minister has announced the application of this rebate for boilers which will use coal in order to save furnace oil. The period given for conversion of oil-fired boilers into coal boilers is insufficient. Because, the boilers are not manufactured in large quantities their production is limited. When the industry has to change to a system of boilers by coal from furnace oil, they will require a large number of boilers. So the time limit should be extended so that the purpose of reducing dependence on oil is achieved. It should be examined and suitable action taken.

Coming to development rebate, it was introduced for the first time by the late Shri T. T. Krishnamachari in 1958. Industrialisation in India gained momentum from that year and it continued upto 165. A major part of the industries were established in India during those seven years. It is only because of this incentive that industrial activity received momentum. It is a big incentive and it is very useful. Since we want rapid industrialisation and industries to go to small towns, the continuance of this incentive is very essential. As it has proved very useful, it should be further extended. In the Fourth Plan the growth of industrial production was much less than the target. In the Fifth Plan we have to catch up and we have to go further. Wehave also to increase exports to earn more foreign exchange to meet the increasing import bill. So. I would request the Finance Minister to allow the operation of development rebate undisturbed.

When the Prime Minister presented the budget in 1970 she introduced an incentive for saving. If any person invests money in Government securities, bank deposits or blue chips interest or dividend on it upto Rs. 3,000

[Shri S. R. Damani]

would be exempt from income-tax. By this incentive the bank deposits have gone up from Rs. 6,000 crores to Rs. 10,000 crores, and that money is being used for development purposes. It is a fact. Therefore, I suggest, the limit of Rs. 3,000 should be increased to Rs. 5,000 to attract more savings. You have reduced the income-tax. Side by side, if you give this extra incentive, the Bank deposits will increase; the investments in industrial sectors will increase. We will have more industries and we will get more production. More production will bring more revenue. This incentive has so many useful purposes to serve. This limit of Rs. 3,000 should therefore be increased to Rs. 5,000 so that we get more financial resources the Fifth Plan projects, both in public and private sectors.

Lastly I would say that no economy has been effected in non-Plan expenditure. It is going up. Efficiency is going down; discipline is going down. This should be checked. Otherwise, what will happen? We all know how the public sector is running. There should be strict discipline in public sector undertakings. The hon. Finance Minister has said in his Budget Speech that he is changing the pattern of management. I hope, he will do it. We expect about Rs. 6000 crores contribution during the Fifth Plan from the public sector industrial units. Unless the management improves, how is he going to get it? During the Fourth Plan, their contribution is only one-third of the expectation. Therefore my suggestion is that there should be strict discipline and more able persons should be put in-charge of public sector. Units who will be acceptable for results. This is very essential. With these words, I thank you very much for giving me this much time to speak on the General Budget.

***SHRI E. R. KRISHNAN (Salem):** Mr. Chairman, Sir, on behalf of Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, I rise to place my views before the House on the 1974-75 General Budget.

At the very outset, I would say that production must be increased substantially to control spiralling prices and galloping inflation. But I wonder whether the Central Budget presented to this House by Shri Chavan, our Finance Minister, who speaks eloquently inside this House and outside about the socialistic objectives of the Central Government would pave the way for augmenting production which in turn will bring down the prices of essential commodities and also control the menace of inflation.

I will quote some available authentic statistics. Sir, the direct taxes are a potent instrument for establishing egalitarian society in our country. In 1960, the revenue from direct taxes amounted to Rs. 420 crores. In 1971, it was Rs. 1233 crores. In 11 years the revenue from direct taxes increased by 300 per cent The indirect taxes spread poverty in the country and this cannot be denied by anyone in the country. In 1960 the revenue from indirect taxes amounted to Rs. 1040 crores and in 1971-72 the revenue was Rs. 4511 crores. In 11 years the revenue from indirect taxes had increased by 450 per cent. At the same time, the income from enterpreneurship and property had increased from Rs. 187 crores in 1960 to Rs. 649 crores in 1971-72. From this figures, I began to doubt whether the trend of tax evasion in the country has taken deep roots or whether the capacity of the Government to tax has got strengthened.

Sir, I regret to say that under the dispensation of the Central Government all the taxes seem to be collected only from the poor people. At this rate, instead of rooting out poverty from the country, the poor people might become extinct in course of time if the taxation policy of the Central Government continues. Though the public property may not increase, yet the property of the ruling party gets multiplied beyond one's comprehension. While the poor people of the country are undergoing untold hardships the hoarders, the blackmarketeers, the tax-dodgers, and the smugglers, with the tacit support of the Central Government seem to thrive in our country.

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*The Original Speech was delivered in Tamil.

Sir, through increase in postal, telegram and telephone tariffs and by increasing the tax on bidis, cigarettes, hookah tobacco, toothpaste confectionary items loved by children, coffee, paper products, the Government would be collecting Rs. 212 crores of additional revenue. Inspite of this heavy dose of taxation, the deficit is of the order of Rs. 125 crores. There are two well-known methods being adopted by the Government to cover this gap: one is by floating public loans and the other by printing currency notes in Nasik Press. I do not think that this deficit will remain at Rs. 125 crores, if last year's example is taken. Last year the anticipated deficit was Rs. 300 crores or so and it went up to Rs. 1000 crores.

In reply to Starred Question No. 59 on 22nd February, 1974, the Finance Minister has enumerated the steps taken to bring economy in expenditure so that inflation could be contained to some extent. They are: saving in Central Assistantce to the States Rs. 93.98 crores; saving in employment schemes Rs. 34 crores; saving by not attending to the preliminary works for the 5th Five Year Plan Rs. 30 crores. It is regrettable that nothing has been mentioned about the amiount of income-tax arrears collected as a result of intensive efforts on the part of the Government or about the steps taken to make the public undertakings work more profitably. Only when steps are taken, they will have some statistics to give! When I think of the steps taken by the Government to contain the menace of inflation, I am reminded of the saying that when Rome was burning, Nero was fiddling. Sir, as early as 1957, our late-lamented leader Arignar Anna had stated that printing of currency notes would not revitalise a nation. But the Government seem to be determined to fight inflation by printing more currency notes.

Sir, price rise is a byproduct of inflation. When the Government increases the money supply, the inflation starts galloping. In 1973 alone, the money supply increased by 15.8 per cent. It cannot be denied that to control inflation and price rise, the production must increase. But in our country there is a paradoxical situation that when even the production has gone up, there has been no fall in prices. In 1969-70 and 1970-71 the food production increased substantially. But the prices also went up each year by 5 per cent. In 1971-72 and 1972-73, the food production came down and the prices rose by 14 per cent to 26 per cent in these years. In 1973 the prices have gone up by 19 per cent. As compared to the price rise in December, 1972, the prices in December, 1973 went up by 26 per cent, inspite of the fact that there was a good khariff crop. If unfortunately the next khariff crop fails, there will definitely be economic chaos in the country on account of hyper-inflation.

Here I would like to refer to the view of the World Bank on the Indian economy, which were published in yesterday's newspapers. The World Bank is of the view that Indira Gandhi's administration is doing wrong by not informing the people about the real economic situation. In the next five years, 20 million tonnes of foodgrains will have to be imported each year. Even at higher prices, the Government will be compelled to import fertilisers to sustain agricultural production because otherwise the food production will go down. Under the public distribution system, the foodgrains are also dwindling. More foreign exchange would be required to maintain even the present level of imports of petroleum products. Though our planners have estimated that the requirement of foreign exchange for the 5th Plan

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would be 500 crores of dollars, the World Bank feels that the actual requirement would be 1200 crores of dollars. I wonder whether the Government would be able to find out this much of resources.

Many notable economists and the Wanchoo Commission have said that tax evasion in the country is of the order of Rs. 600 crores. The Finance Minister himself has stated on the floor of this House that the tax arrears amount to Rs. 738 crores. If the Government had made determined efforts to collect even a portion of tax arrears, there would have been no necessity to levy taxes on the poor people in 1974-75 Budget. As if to add insult to injury, the Chief Economic Adviser of the Finance Ministry, Shri Manhoman Singh, has stated in a Press Conference that the cost of living index of the workers would go up only by 0 5 per cent on account of the proposed levies. Last year he had stated that it would go up by 0.4 per cent but actually it went up by 19 per cent to 26 per cent I would say that it is improper on the part of such high officials of the Finance Ministry to express such wrong opinions in public. Sir, the Finance Ministry has brought out two table showing the increase in wholesale price index and also the increase in the cost of living index of the industrial workers. The latter table shows that the cost of living index of the industrial workers would go up in the case of cigarette and bidi by 6.7 per cent, hookah tobacco by 12 per cent, dhoti by 3 per cent and shirting by 1.2 per cent. But the Finance Ministry has conveniently forgotten to taken into account the kerosene price increase by 15 paise per litter, 12 per cent increase in the III Class passenger fare, the freight increase of 11 per cent which will consequently increase the coal price by 20 per cent, thus increasing the commodities of coal-consuming industries by 30 per cent. Will this not further increase the cost of living of the industrial workers. In the matter of wholesale price index, the increase in coffee would be 4.4 per cent, paper products 7.1 per cent, confectionary items by 5.4 per cent. Here also, the increase in the prices of essential commodities on account of 11 per cent increase in freight and the increase in postal, telegram and telephone tariffs, have not been taken into account by the Finance Ministry. I regret that the Finance Ministry also should give tables giving such incomplete information.

Here, I would like to give a comparison by giving what the D.M.K. Government in Tamil Nadu has done in its 1974-75 Budget for the poor people, workers and the middleclass people. In the Budget presented to the Assembly recently, 59 more commodities including the consumer items like pulses and oil products have been brought under single point system of taxation. The Sales Tax exemption limit has been raised from Rs. 25000 to Rs. 50,000 When the D.M.K. came to power in Tamil Nadu, the Sales Tax exemption limit was just Rs. 10,000. By increasing the exemption to Rs. 50,000, 40,000 small traders and consumers of even larger number would be benefited Fuel, cattle feed and bangles have been completely exempted from taxation. This the D.M K. Government of Tamil Nadu led by Dr. Kalaignar Karunanidhi has done inspite of the deficit of Rs. 12 crores. This deficit is also is not due to mismanagement of the State Government. In 1973-74 the State Government anticipated Rs. 61.54 crores as central assistance. But it is felt now that the Central assistance would be only Rs. 41.15 crores.

But the Central Budget is not only anti-people budget but also pro-rich people Budget. The elementary principle of a socialistic budget is that taxes should be levied on those who can bear the burden and there should be minimum of tax burden on the common people of the country. In 1974-75 Budget, the incometax at the top level has been brought down from 97.5 per cent to 77 per cent. The hon Minister might say that the income tax exemption limit has been raised from Rs 5000 to Rs 6000 But, an assessee with Rs 5 lakhs of income will get a saving of Rs 83,447 through the reduction in incometax and an assessee with Rs 12500 income will be saving a paltry sum of Rs 77 only If you calculate at the 1947 value of rupee, this Rs 12500 is equivalent only Rs 3125 While the value of rupee has gone down by 75 per cent the burden of direct taxes has gone up by 60 per cent and that of the indirect taxes by 75 per cent Will the Central Government be able to drive out poverty from the country with this trend? While the purchasing power of the people has been going down and down the taxation power of the Government has been going up and up Can this Budget be called a socialistic budget in view of what I have stated?

I would demand of the Finance Minister that the incometax exemption limit should be raised to 10,000 In the case of assessees with more than a lakh of rupees as tax arrears, their property must be confiscated and if necessary Presidential Proclamation must also be issued in this direction Only then the Government would be able to reduce the incometax arrears of Rs 738 crores and definitely not by the procedure suggested by the Minister of States Shri Ganesh Shri Ganesh has suggestd that such assessees can pay 50 per cent of the tax arrear and settle the cases finally I would say that this will only mount up the black money in the hands of rich people Probably the ruling party may also get substantial donations from these people for elections This is the public opinion prevalent in the country

Shri Chavan, Shri Ganesh and also the Prime Minister have been repeatedly stating that concrete steps would be taken by the Government to root out black money from the country They have also stated that the black money only leads to price spiralling But no action has yet been taken by the Central Government in this regard The Tamil Nadu Government three months ago passed a unanimous resolution in the Assembly seeking more powers for eradicating black money from the country's economic scene, which is still awaiting the approval of the Central Government The Central Government by themselves will not do anything concrete to eradicate black money and they will also not allow the State Government to do anything in this direction

Sir, the Report of the Sixth Finance Commission has caused disappointment for many State Governments, especially the recommendations of the Commission in regard to devolution of finances The States which have been miserly in spending money on Social Services have been treated as backward States and more money is being given to them But Tamil Nadu has been denied its rightful share on the ground that the State has made social, industrial and economic progress It must be remembered here that the State of Tamil has made economic progress because of the untiring effort of the State Government coupled with the enthusiastic cooperation of the people of Tamil Nadu I regret to say that the economic development of the State has proved a bottleneck getting the rightful share of the revenues from the Centre

Advancing a similar argument the Planning Commission has also not included any developmental schemes for Tamil Nadu in the Fifth Five Year Plan The State Government was greatly disappointed when the Neyveli Second Mine Cut its allied 1000 MW Thermal Power Plant Sethusamudram Project new fertiliser projects oil refinery projects did not find a place in the Fourth Five Year Plan It cannot be denied that a self-sufficient State will strengthen the hands of the Centre The State of Tamil Nadu alone has got a full-fledged Planning Commission at the State level, which formulate schemes for the economic development of Tamil Nadu has been formulated with an investment of Rs 1532 crores I

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would request the Central Government that the Fifth Plan of Tamil Nadu should not be reduced at any cost and the Central Government should in fact liberalise its financial assistance to the State. The schemes which I have mentioned just now must find a place in the 5th Five Year Plan of the country.

Sir, I would refer to the Gold Control Act which has caused great difficulties for small traders and lakhs of goldsmiths throughout the country. I demand that the Gold Control Act, which has not served any useful purpose, must be repealed at once. It is not that I from an Opposition Party demand this. The Karnataka Chief Minister belonging to the ruling Congress Party, Shri Devaraj Urs, on 15th December, 1973 has publicly demanded that the Gold Control Act must be repealed at once. At the same time, I do wish to say that vigorous steps must be taken to confiscate the smuggled gold. But this abominable Gold Control Act must go.

Sir, there is a wrong impression here that State autonomy means demand for separation. We from D.M.K. have pointed out on the floor of this House several times that D.M.K. has unassailable faith in the unity of the nation and that D.M.K. would strain its every nerve to promote and cherish national integration. The D.M.K. rightly feels that weak States will only weaken the Centre and that is why the powers that are required to make the States strong should be given to them Every State in the country acknowledges that all the revenue raising avenues are concentrated in the hands of the Centre and the States are left with very little options to raise money for their industrial and welfare projects. At the same time only two days back, the Prime Minister has declared that the welfare of the people is the responsibility of the States. The Centre's policy seems to be: you bring flattened rice and we bring chaff; we will eat together after removing the chaff. The State Governments have no powers and have no financial resources adequate enough to ensure the welfare of the people under their charge. That is why, the Government of Tamil Nadu has been demanding more powers for the State.

The State Government of Tamil Nadu, within their meagre resources, have taken over the management of some industrial units—Coimbatore Textools, Dharmapuri Lasco Alloy Steels, Shakti Pipes and Structurals which were on the verge of closure. Now the State Government has sought the permission of the Centre to nationalise these industrial units. I request that the Central should expedite its approval in this matter.

Similarly, the State Government has taken over 13 sick Textile Mills in the State. In fact, the State Government has given new life to these Mills and 10000 workers have got back their livelihood. It is reported that the Central Government are keen to nationalise these 13 sick Textile Mills If that is done, I would appeal to the Central Government that the control and ownership of these 13 sick Textile Mills should vest with the State Government.

The State Government has also sought the approval of the Central Government for the Tuticorin Oil Refinery Project, Manali Petro-chemical Complex Fertiliser project in Cuddalore and the Nylon and Seamless Pipe Industry. These are vital for the economic progress of Tamil Nadu. The Central Government should not show any hesitation in sanctioning these projects.

These are also very essential for Tamil Nadu in another sense. According to the recent Agreement arrived at between our Prime Minister and the Prime Minister of Sri Lanka, the repatriation of about 1,60,000 of stateless Tamil-speaking people living in Sri Lanka must be completed by the end of 1979. In such an important issue concerned with the economy of Tamil Nadu, the Central Government and the Prime Minister did not even consult the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu before signing the agreement. In the past, the financial assistance given for rehabilitating these people has been treated as loan. Sir, this problem of rehabilitation is not that of Tamil Nadu alone, it is a national problem. Liberal assistance should be given to the Tamil Nadu Government for rehabilitation of these lakhs of people coming from Sri Lanka, otherwise, the economy of Tamil Nadu will be in great peril

Sir, I remember having read an article written by Mahatma Gandhi in HARIJAN many years ago that the postcard used by common people should not be priced high Sir, Shri Chavan who swears by the principle of Mahatma Gandhi must withdraw the increase in the price of post-card used by the common people Similarly, he should also withdraw such levies which will increase the cost of living index of the industrial workers and middleclass people of the country.

I expected that when the country is facing a grave economic crisis, the Finance Minister will bring forward a revolutionary budget re-structuring the entire economic set-up in the country, which will ensure the welfare of the teeming millions of our country I am greatly disappointed that this Budget has not only given any hopes of relief for the common people but also will go a long way in making the rich richer and the poor poorer Here I am reminded of what our great leader Arignar Anna stated that paper flower will not smell and that Congress socialism will not sweeten the mouth. I am tempted to say that the common people of the country may not expect anything in their favour from the ruling party at the Centre

With these words, I am totally opposed to the proposals contained in 1974-75 Budget.

SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN (Buldana). I welcome the budget presented by the hon Minister of Finance because it is framed in such a way as to contribute materially to the solution of the most pressing problems of the day and at the same time strengthen the foundations of our agricultural and industrial economy

The year which is just over has been perhaps the worst since Independence, because it witnessed not only a setback in industrial production but also a phenomenal increase in prices, in spite of the fairly good kharif crop, and in the field of foreign trade, a calamitous change in the terms of trade because of 300 per cent rise in the price of crude, and despite a good performance on the export front, the possibility of the emergence of a serious deficit in the balance of payment Such a critical condition of the economy left very little manoeuvre to the Finance Minister, but still he has came forward with a budget which faces boldly the problems of the day, of production and inflation in the short-run and the problems of poverty and self-reliance in the long run The solutions offered by him are, without doubt, calculated to lead the country out of the present impasse

The new financial year is the first year of the Fifth Five Year Plan. It is, therefore, significant and so, the Minister has provided for a larger investment in the key sectors of the industrial field as well as agriculture to enable us to get over the temporary bottlenecks strengthen the infra-structure and improve our industrial and agricultural economy.

In view of the increase in prices during 1973-74, it may be conceded that investment in 1974-75 will not be what it was in real terms in 1973-74 It will not be what the financial allocation indicates Though this may be conceded, the growth of output every year is not necessarily in proportion to the amount invested The growth in output may be larger or smaller, may be more or less for a given amount of investment. What is important in this connection is not only the rate of investment but also its composition,

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and its short-term or long-term character. The Finance Minister has taken particularly care to see that agricultural and industrial projects are selected in such a manner that they will yield their results within the first two years of the Plan and contribute materially to the solution of the present difficulties

Power is a basic requirement not only for the smooth running but also for the development of transport, agriculture and industry. Shortage of this critical input had a crippling effect on our production effort, last year Nothing, therefore, could have been more welcome than the provision of Rs 121 crores for development of power resources As the Finance Minister says, the 'strategy is to expedite completion of projects which are already under construction and to go in for new thermal schemes which have short gestation periods'. Rural electrification which is necessary not only for agriculture but also for the spread of industries gets the necessary emphasis by the allocation of an extra sum of Rs 40 crores

Development of our coal resources has naturally got the highest priority. Since coal is the most important source of commercial energy and has to be used as a substitute for oil, the phenomenal increase in the price of crude has made a shift from oil to coal an imperative necessity. Last year, we provided Rs 24 crores for development of coal This year, the amount has been increased to Rs 97 crores Besides, the advantage of the development rebate has been extended to firms which convert their boilers from oil to coal or instal boilers which can be used with coal In this connection, I would like to say that this advantage has been extended for only for one year. Replacement or instalment of boilers might take two or three years and it is thefore, necessarly for the Finance Ministry to extend the development rebate for a further period of one or two years

One other significant provision from the point of view of economic development and self-reliance is Rs 162 crores for steel production, Rs. 56 crores for the production of non-ferrous metals, an extraordinarily large provision of Rs 342 crores for the development of railways and Rs. 163 crores for production of fertilisers and, last but not least, Rs 246 crores for agricultural programmes

Within the constraint of resources, the Finance Minister has done the utmost he could for increase of production in the short run, for development of resources calculated to reduce our dependence on foreign supplies and for strengthening the economic in the long run

This brings me to the most crucial problem, a problem which has been a source of anxiety to our Government a problem which has imposed very serious hardship on our people, namely, the serious inflationary pressure which has resulted in increasing the price level by 26 per cent during the last calendar year The factors responsible for this phenomenon are well-known Two successive years of drought, the steep rise in prices in the outside world, fall in industrial production and deficit financing have contributed to this phenomenal increase in prices The figure of 26 per cent for rise in prices is of course, no indication of the inflated prices people had in fact to pay for the basic necessities of life Price stabilisation is and should therefore be the major objective of Government's economic policy.

Unless prices are held in check, they will knock the bottom out of the fifth five year Plan, accentuate the shift of the purchasing power from the poor to the rich, make economic progress impossible and will result not only in economic disaster but in a political upheaval. The Government has been deeply concerned in this matter, and has already taken certain steps. It has slashed down public expenditure by about Rs 360 crores during the last six months. Then, it has imposed severe controls on credit expansion by banks, and recently, these controls have assumed a form of quantitative ceiling. Thirdly, it tried to reduce deficit financing by larger market borrowings; but these remedies have been of no avail.

I would, therefore like to suggest certain specific measures for the consideration of the Government, apart from urgent short term measures for increase in production which is the sovereign remedy for inflation. Firstly, unproductive expenditure should be reduced still further. For instance, overtime payment in Government offices and enterprises and even in ordnance factories—this facility—is being abused on a very large scale. The case of the Indian Airlines has been before us during the last four months Then, efforts should be made to restrict deficit financing to a safe level or, if possible, be eliminated altogether as suggested by the Planning Commission.

Thirdly, the Government should resort to larger market borrowings and, if necessary increase the rate of interest and use the additional borrowings for buying the short term treasury bills which are sold so that the amount of money in the hands of the public will be reduced. Fourthly, along with these measures, the practicability of demonetisation of currency notes of higher denomination may be re-examined; though this will not solve the problem of black money, it will certainly help in checking the price rise.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Your time is up.

SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN: One minute. Then, as far as the taxation proposals are concerned, a rationalisation of tax rates on personal income and a lowering of the rates all along the line was necessary in view of the acceptance of the recommendations of the Wanchoo Committee. If these measures result in reducing the tax evasion and the amount of black money and in increasing or improving the revenues, then this experiment will have to be adjudged a success. If this does not succeed, the Government should consider itself free to reverse its policy.

As regards indirect taxes, it is quite clear that the main burden will be on the affluent sections of the community the sections which use motor-cars, TV sets, refrigerators, air-conditioners, cosmetic and super-fine cloth In the wide-ranging proposals made by the Finance Minister, the poor have not escaped the burden completely. Though servicing a post-card costs the department 17 paise and the rich and the middle classes use it more than the poor. I submit that the post-card is the only means of postal communication by the poor Therefore, the proposal to increase its tariff by 50 per cent reserves to be reconsidered by the Finance Minister.

With these words, I support the budget.

श्री नाथू राम अहिरवार (टीकमगढ) सभापति महोदय वित्त मंत्री ने जो बजट पेश किया है उसका समर्थन करते हुए में कुछ सुझाव देना चाहता हूं।

किसी भी देश की अर्थव्यवस्था को सम्भालना बहुत कठिन काम होता है। यह उसी प्रकार का काम है जैसे किसी घर में कुशल गृहिणी घर को सम्भालती है उसकी अर्थ व्यवस्था को सम्भालती है। उसी प्रकार का काम किसी भी राज्य या देश के वित्त मंत्री का होता है। हमारे विरोधी दल भाइयों ने जो इस बजट की आलोचना की है इस दृष्टिकोण से की है कि सरकार ने डिफिसिट बजट पेश किया है, लोगों पर ज्यादा टैक्स लगाए हैं, चीजो की कमी है, हर चीज के दाम बढने जा रहे है लेकिन किसी भी विरोधी दल के माननीय सदस्य ने यह सुझाव नही दिया कि देश की अर्थव्यवस्था को सम्भालने का उनका भी फर्ज है उसको सम्भालने का उत्तरदायित्व केवल

[श्री नाथू राम अहिरवार]

सत्तारूढ़ दल का नहीं होता है, सभी दलो का होता है, देश के सभी लोगो का होता है ।

पिछले दो तीन वर्ष से यह देखा जा रहा है कि विरोधी दलो के द्वारा सभी कारखानो मे चाहे व पब्लिक सैक्टर मे हो या प्राईवेट सैक्टर मे, हडताले कराई जा रही है जाहिर है कि जब देश का उत्पादन नही बढ़ेगा चीज मार्केट मे नही आयेंगी और लोगो को उपलब्ध नही होगी , तो उन के दाम अवश्य बढ़ेंगे । हमारे देश के पूजीपति थोडी पूजी लगा कर अधिक से अधिक मुनाफा कमाना चाहते है । बल्कि वे कुछ राजनैतिक दलो के साथ ताल-मेल रखे हुए हैं । और वे दोनो मिल कर देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था को खराब करने की कोशिश कर रहे है ।

उदाहरण के लिए वनस्पति; सीमेट, शक्कर और सस्ता कपडा आदि जनता के लिए उपयोगी चीजो का मार्केट मे मिलना जरूरी है । आज स्थिति यह है कि पूजीपति हर एक चीज का भाव बराबर बढाते चले जा रहे है । जैसे वनस्पति का भाव हर तीसरे महीने बढाया जा रहा है लेकिन वे लोग उत्पादन बिल्कुल नही बढ़ा रहे हैं । इस का परिणाम यह है कि आज देहात मे कही भी वनस्पति नहीं मिल रहा है । वनस्पति तैयार करने वाली कम्पनियो की ओर से होलसेलर्ज को कहा गया है कि हम सोलह के० जी० के हर एक टिन पर पाच रुपये ज्यादा लेंगे लेकिन हम रसीद गर्वनमेंट द्वारा निर्धारित मूल्य की ही देंगे । चूकि होलसेलर्ज को वनस्पति के लिए पैसा ज्यादा देना पड़ता है और उस को कट्रोल रेट पर बेचना पड़ता है, इस लिए वे कम्पनियो से वनस्पति नही लाते हैं ।

कपडा , शक्कर आदि चीजें बनाने वाली सभी मिल-ओनर्स के भंडार भरे पड़े हैं, लेकिन उन्हें ब्लैक का पैसा न मिलने की वजह से जनता को कंट्रोल की चीजें नहीं मिल पा रही है , इस लिए मेरा निवेदन है कि सरकार वितरण के लिए ऐसी व्यवस्था बनाये जिस से लोगो को चीजें आसानी से मिल सकें ।

जैसाकि मैंने कहा है चीजों की कमी नही है अगर कोई चाहे तो उस को कैरोसीन आयल डेढ रुपये प्रति-लिटर के हिसाब से आसानी से मिल सकता है लेकिन वह सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित मूल्य पर अर्थात 1-10 रुपये प्रति लिटर पर, नहीं मिल पाता है । इसी तरह सस्ता कपड़ा 1-45 रुपये या 1-50 रुपये प्रति मीटर के हिसाब से किसानो को नही मिल पाता है । क्वोटा-होल्डर उस कपडे का कपडे के अन्य दुकानदारो के यहां रख देते हैं और वही कपडा किसान को ढाई रुपये प्रति-मीटर के हिसाब से मिलता है ?

गल्ला आम जनता के लिए सब से अधिक आवश्यक है । जब से सरकार ने गल्ले और गेहू का व्यापार अपने हाथ मे लिया है, तब से विरोधी दलो और व्यापारियो ने परस्पर गठजोड (कोलैबोरेशन) कर के एक तरफ तो किसानो को भडकाया कि सरकार द्वारा उन का गल्ला बहुत सस्ते दामो पर खरीदा जा रहा है—यह वास्तव मे सस्ते दामो पर खरीदा जाता है—और इस प्रकार सरकार को गल्ला नही मिलने दिया और दूसरी तरफ़ उन्होने शहरो मे इस बात को लेकर हडताले कराई कि जनता को सस्ते दामो पर गल्ला मिलना चाहिए । ये लोग किसानो को कहते हैं कि सस्ते दामो पर उन्हें अपना उत्पादन सस्ते दामो पर नहीं देना चाहिए और शहरो मे कहते है कि गल्ला सस्ते दामो पर उपलब्ध किया जाना चाहिए । यह बात समझ मे नही आती है । जैसा कि मैंने कहा है देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था को बनाने के लिए हम लोगो के सहयोग की आवश्यकता है, इस की जिम्मेदारी केवल सत्तारूढ़ दल पर ही नही है ।

वित्त मंत्री ने कहा है कि देश मे क्षेत्रीय असंतुलन को दूर करने के लिए पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्रो का विकास किया जाएगा और गरीब तबके का जीवन-स्तर ऊंचा उठाने का प्रयत्न किया जाएगा । हम तीन चार सालों से देख रहे

हैं कि हर एक बजट में पिछड़े क्षेत्रों को विकसित क्षेत्रों के समकक्ष लाने के लिए वहां उद्योग खोलने और अन्य फैसिलिटीज देने की बात कही जाती रही है । लेकिन वास्तव में सरकार की तरफ से पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्रों में उद्योग लगाने के बारे में कोशिश नही की गई है । जिन लोगों को पिछडे हुए क्षेत्रों मे उद्योग खोलने के लिए लाइसेंस दिए जाते है लाइसेंस मिलने पर वे बडे बडे शहरों में चले जाते हैं । जब तक यह प्रतिबंध नही लगाया जाएगा कि जो उद्योगपति पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्रों में उद्योग खोलेगा तभी उस को लाइसेंस दिया जाएगा, तब तक पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्रों में उद्योग नही लगाये जा सकेंगे।

हमारे देश में खाद्यानो के उत्पादन में कमी आई है । देश के एक बड़े भाग मे 1972 में जो सूखा पड़ा था इस साल हम उस का कुप्रभाव देख रहे हैं बैंकों के राष्ट्रीयकरण के बाद सरकार ने यह घोषणा की थी कि वह छोटे किसानों की सहायता करना चाहती है । लेकिन मैं विश्वास के साथ कह सकता हूं कि सहायता छोटे किसानों को आज भी कोई सहायता नही मिल पा रही है । हमारे देश मे 95 फीसदी किसान ऐसे हैं जिन के पास पाच एकड़ से कम जमीन है और केवल 5 फीसदी बडे किसान हैं। छोटे किसानो को कुआं खोदने के लिए या बैल खरीदने के लिए बैंकों से ऋण नही मिलता है, इसी कारण वे अपनी खेती मे कोई सुधार नहीं कर पाते हैं । इस लिए मंत्री महोदय से मेरा अनुरोध है कि बैंकों को यह निर्देश दिया जाए कि वे छोटे किसानों को राहत दें ?

इसी तरह देहाती क्षेत्रों में जो छोटा धंधा करने वाले है कपड़ा बुनने वाले या दूसरे कारीगर है उन्हे भी बैंकों से ऋण नहीं मिल पाता है सरकार कहती है कि वह गरीब तबके की सहायता करना चाहती है, लेकिन वास्तव में ऐसा नही हो पा रहा है । सरकार को इस बारे में उचित कदम उठाना चाहिए ।

आज हमारे कारखानों में होने वाले उत्पादन को बड़ा भारी धक्का बिजली न मिलने की वजह से लग रहा है : कहीं बिजली दो घंटे के लिये मिलती है और कहीं तीन घंटे के लिये । सरकार कहती है कि बरसात न होने की वजह से बांधों में पानी नहीं आया है इसलिये हाइडल प्रोजेक्ट्स द्वारा बिजली का निर्माण नहीं हो पाता है । मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि जहां कोयला निकलता है जैसे मध्य प्रदेश में वहीं कोल पिटहैड्ज पर थर्मल पावर स्टेशन बनाये जाने चाहिये और एक नेशनल ग्रिड बना कर जहां उद्योग-धंधे हो और बिजली की कमी हो वहां बिजली दी जा सकती है । अभी तक यह होता है कि सरकार दूसरे क्षेत्रों में थर्मल पावर स्टेशन बनाती है जिनके लिये दूर दूर से कोयला लाना पड़ता है । रेलवे कर्मचारी हड़ताल करते हैं और लेबर यूनियन्ज के नेता कोयला खदानो में काम करने वालों की भी हड़ताल करा देते हैं और इस कारण कोयला लोड नही हो सकता है । अगर कोयले की खदानों के पास ही थर्मल पावर स्टेशन बना दिये जायें, तो वैगन्ज और ट्रांसपोर्ट आदि की परेशानी से बचा जा सकता है और पूरे देश का बिजली दी जा सकती है । इस प्रकार देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था को काफी सहायता मिल सकती है ।

आज हम देखते हैं कि आवश्यक चीजों के वितरण में भारी असमानता है । चुनावों के सम्बन्ध में उत्तर प्रदेश गया था । वहां यह हालात है कि शहरी क्षेत्रों में हर व्यक्ति को एक किलो चीनी दी जाती है, और अगर किसी परिवार में पच्चीस सदस्य हों तो उसको पच्चीस किलो चीनी मिलती है । इसकी तुलना में देहाती क्षेत्रों में प्रत्येक परिवार को केवल पांच सौ ग्राम चीनी दी जाती है, भले ही उस परिवार में बीस सदस्य हों । यह कैसा डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन है ? जो किसान दिन रात मेहनत करके खेती करता है, उसके परिवार को दवा के लिये महीने में केवल पांच सौ ग्राम चीनी मिलती है, जब कि शहरों में प्रत्येक व्यक्ति को महीने में एक किलो चीनी

[श्री नत्थू राम अहिरवार]

दी जाती है। इस के अलावा प्रत्येक ग्राम पचायत को चीनी का कोटा नहीं मिलता है। इस लिए गावों के लोगों को चीनी के लिये पन्द्रह बीस मील दूर किसी कस्बे मे जाना पड़ता है। ऐसा भी होता है कि जब वे दुकान पर जाते हैं तो कह दिया जाता है कि कोटा खत्म हो गया है।

इसलिये हमारी वितरण व्यवस्था मे सुधार लाना अत्यावश्यक है। चीनी का कोटा किसी इंडिविजुअल को न देकर ग्राम पचायतो या को-आपरेटिव सोसाइटियों के माध्यम से चीनी का वितरण कराया जाये ताकि जिस व्यक्ति को जितनी भी मात्रा में मिलती है उसे वह गांव में ही ले सके उसको शहर में लेने के लिये न जाना पड़े। इस प्रकार वितरण व्यवस्था को सुधारा जाये।

18 hrs.

हर साल सरकार टैक्स तो लगा देती है लेकिन उसकी वसूली हो नहीं पाती है। इस ओर आप ध्यान दें। टैक्स इवेजन को आप रोके। कागज मे तो कह दिया जाता है कि टैक्स लगा दिया गया लेकिन वसूली हो नहीं पाती। आपकी मशीनरी में काफी दोष है। मशीनरी को आप टाइटन अप करें। वसूली करने वाले उन्ही बड़े बड़े-लोगों के घरों पर स्वागत करा कर चले-जाते है और छोटे टैक्स पेयर्स को हैरास करते है। दो चार केसिस ऐसे बना देते हैं जिससे मालूम पड़े कि वे बहुत काम कर रहे है। रेलवे में पहले एक रुपया पैनल्टी लगती थी अब दस लगने लगी। वे क्या करते हैं—उनसे कहा गया कि पच्चीस रोज बिना टिकट यात्रियों से वसूल करें। तो वे दो आदमियों को पकड़ कर पच्चीस रुपया जमा करा देते हैं और बाकी सारा पैसा अपनी जेब में रख लेते हैं। और टैक्सों में भी इसी तरह होता है। ऐसे लोगों के खिलाफ कड़ी कार्यवाही होनी चाहिये। जो पैसा एरियर्ज में है उसको वसूल किया जाना चाहिए।

आर्थिक साधन बढ़ाने के लिये जो स्माल सेविंग्ज तथा दूसरी स्कीमें है उनको अच्छी तरह आप लागू करे। जो लोग पैसा जमा करें उनको जैसे आपने अभी तक तीन हजार रुपये की इनकम टैक्स मे छूट दे रखी है उस लिमिट को बढ़ा कर पाच हजार कर दे ताकि पैसा आये और देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था को सुधारने मे लगे।

18.01 hrs.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

SHORTAGE OF KEROSENE OIL IN STATES

MR. CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up the Half an Hour Discussion on the shortage of kerosene oil in the States.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Mr. Chairman, I really do not know if there is any genuine shortage of kerosene in the country, but no man can buy kerosene at the right price, and the reasons are very clear to all of us now. There need not be any scarcity for scarcity could very well be engineered with the patronage of the ruling class, and the dividends are quite attractive.

The kerosene business is causing serious hardship to people, specially in rural areas and that too to students who cannot study their lessons in the night for want of kerosene. Then, the kerosene-operated small-scale economic activities have come to a standstill. As you know, the growth of our electrification has been next to nothing, and today the position is: no kerosene, no electricity and no coal—this is the wonderful achievement of the ruling class.

Coming to price and cut, Government have stated in reply to a question of mine, Unstarred Question No. 876, on the 26th February:

> "The retail price of kerosene oil varies from State to State, depending on the quantum of the local taxes."

He says that the price in Delhi is 87 paise per litre. I do not know where you can get kerosene at that price. Shri Borooah should give us a list of addresses where we can get it at that price. Then he says:

> "The State Governments have been empowered under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 to take action against those found guilty of overcharging."

But that is never done. Then he says:

> "It became necessary to reduce the production of kerosene oil in the refineries and correspondingly increase the production of diesel oil and furnance oil to meet the higher priority requirements of power and transport. A uniform cut in kerosene supplies of 15 per cent in January and 20 per cent in February 1974 was, therefore, made on the allocations made to the States."

The last paragraph is very pious indeed.

> "All State Governments have been advised to ensure equitable distribution of the available supplies and to take steps against....blackmarket...."

These are all in letters only; nothing is done in action. The whole thing is untrue. If you see the diesel production figures, then you cannot lose sight of the fact that there is a wide-spread shortage of diesel all over the country. So, the reasoning that has been given in reply to the question has no basis at all.

Then, the cut has been very fantastic—a cut of 15 per cent in January 1974 and again a cut of 20 per cent in February 1974. Before that, in 1973, if I remember right, there had been numerous cuts. Kerosene quotas to the States were cut by 10 per cent in the month of March/April and 25 per cent in May and another 10 per cent in June 1973. Now you can well calculate where we are and whether the cut was only 10 or 15 per cent.

Of course, during the UP elections it looked quite otherwise. Shri Bahuguna promised them a kerosene bath, of course on an empty stomach. The allocation for UP for May 1973 was 20,448 metric tonnes and in November 1973 it was 29,000 metric tonnes. A it came nearer to the elections, it was increased to 58,000 metric tonnes. The cut was 35 per cent in 1974. Even the quotas that they had promised to the States, after the cut, have not been given.

Here is a piece of news from a very important national daily, the *Hindustan Standard* dated 30th September, 1973 which says:

> "..the Indian Oil Company which supplies 80 per cent of the kerosene....
>
> Mr. S. B. Roy, Commissioner of Food and Supplies made enquiries and found out that only 60 per cent of the quota was supplied by the I.O.C. Agents and transport operators have the same story to tell."

These things are only on paper. Nothing comes to reality. Surprisingly, the Government has contradicted the news with regard to the cut. I can quote many things which will convince you.

There was an Unstarred question by Shri S. M. Banerjee and the reply was:

> "The overall kerosene availability in the country is more than adequate to meet the total requirements."

This reply was given on November 13, 1973.

Again, in reply to Unstarred Question No. 32[illegible] dated 4th December, 1973, the Minister said:

> "Adequate inventories of kerosene oil however exist at present to meet the country's requirement in full."

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

Then, in reply to Unstarred Q. No. 5795 dated April 3, 1973, the Minister said:

> "The Government of India have a long-term Trade Agreement for the period 1971-75 with the USSR and this Agreement provides, apart from other items, the import of superior kerosene and high speed diesel oils also every year. The Trade Plan provision for the current year i.e. 1973 provides for the import of 5.0 lakh tonnes of kerosene oil and 1.0 lakh tonnes of high speed diesel oil. Against this provision, IOC has negotiated for the import of 5.50 lakh tonnes of superior kerosene oil during 1973. ICC will be signing a contract with he USSR suppliers in this regard shortly. This quantity of 5.50 lakh tonnes of kerosene oil is in addition to the quantity of 0.80 lakh tonnes of kerosene oil that is being supplied during the current year under the contract signed for the year 1972."

This is a very impressive reply. But when it comes to finding a quantity of kerosene oil for ready use by a small man, it is not available. If you willing to pay the price, you can get as much as you want, may be Rs 2-3 a litre. In Eastern U.P., I found it was being sold at Rs 4 a litre, that too adulterated.

In another Unstarred Q No 1042 dated 27-2-73, the Minister gave the figures of production and imports of kerosene oil. It says:

> "Following are the indigenous production and imports for the years 1971 and 1972 and anticipations for 1973.

(Figures in 000M's)

	Kerosene	1972	Anticipations
	1971		1973
Productions	2995	2817	3171
Imports	599	830	730
Total	3594	3647	3901

But the bluff is easily found out when they say that they have effect a cut from early 1973.

Here is another interesting piece of document before me. In reply to Starred Q No 94 dated 25th February, 1974, the Minister says

> "It will not be in the public interest to disclose the actual stocks of individual oil products or of their actual consumption."

This House is the supreme national forum of this country. If this House has not got the authority and right to know a simple information as this which is causing so much of hardship to people whom we represent, it is better we do not waste time and we go home. May I ask the hon Minister to be good enough to speak the truth for a change as to why he does not wish to disclose this information to the House. What is the secret about it?

> " There is, however a shortage of diesel oil against anticipated demands. Production of Kerosene oil, therefore, is reduced in the refineries to correspondingly increase the production of diesel oil."

The same old story which means nothing at all to me. May I ask, Mr Borooah, after reciting all these impressive figures before this House and before the country, why is there a shortage? Why has a man to pay three times or four times the price you have fixed? Why is it so? You have not done electrification. A man has to live either in darkness or he has to buy some kerosene. And a young child or a young boy has to give up his home work in the evening because he cannot get light. And you have been taking about Plans, Progress, Socialism and Democracy? Twenty-seven years you have roled this country and you have brought it to this condition to-day.

Your Central Act, the Essential Commodities Act, is again a matter to which I should laugh. You cannot punish the black-marketeers and hoarders because they protect you, they finance you, they contribute to your Party funds. They subscribe, donate money for your election fund. So you cannot touch them. I have got certain cases. Now it is very clear. This is one of the papers of the Swatantra Party—*The Statesman*. What does it say? It says:

> "The day the police were posted .....to check the supply from the IOC installation at Maurigram, Howrah, to the dealers there was an unrestricted flow of kerosene to the retailers shops in Calcutta. That was towards the end of September." Can you tell us....

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member's time is up.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You come from a highly electrified area, Sir?

MR. CHAIRMAN: You please finish in another four or five minutes. You must know that four more members have to participate and then the Minister has to reply.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You appreciate my difficulty. You are a kind and considerate man.

Then the paper says:

> "The fault lies in the distribution system. It is now clear that after the agents had taken delivery of kerosene at Maurigram, the essential commodity went underground."

Mr. Borooah, why do you do this? If you want to do it, then tell the people, 'We are the agents of the State's blackmarketeers and hoarders; take it or leave it and we are the agents. We cannot do it." Sir, here is a case...

SHRI B. V. NAIK (Kanara): We have left it to you to say....(*Interruptions*)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Is it causing blisters on your body, Mr. Daga?.....(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is not much time. Please do not interrupt him.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Neither can you name me at the fag end of the day.

Then, it does on to say:

> "The situation radically improved when the police noted the number of each loaded lorry and its place of destination and sent a wireless message immediately to the police station in whose area the dealer's godown was situated. What was a vague surmise proved to be correct. Kerosene supply to the retailers' shops immediately improved. Each lorry kerosene-filled reached its declared destination.....
>
> There has been virtually *no* supervision over the distribution of kerosene. Government officials entrusted with the task took little notice of the malpractices. The police were withdrawn from the depot entrance a few days ago and the entire distribution system is now again at the mercy of the agents men. It is now keenly felt that effective Government machinery must supervise the distribution to ensure a free flow of kerosene."

This is the position. In kerosene, a real shortage may be or may not be; if it is so then it may be very marginal. But, Mr. Devakanta Borooah, the hon. Minister and his Party—their friendship with these people, that is what is troubling us. Then, another paper says:

> "Even on-the-spot distribution of kerosene by tankers was faulty. The department introduced the system to supplement the supply where there were no petrol pumps."

The whole thing is a well-engineered, hand-in-glove, well-patronised, Government-aided and abetted affair. There was one case of 5,000 litres of hoarded kerosene seized. So, that is the position.

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

A word about the price. Mr. Borooah the hon. Minister, may I tell you that I have a report of the Estimates Committee. It is a little old but, here, it is old gold because since then, in this country, the price has risen by leaps and bounds.

What are the prices? Kerosene price in India is one of the highest in the whole world. Take for example U. K. and the London price. These figures are in U. S. Cent per U. S. Gallon. In London it is 23.0. In India it is 34.2 plus duty, plus taxes at three per cent. Take for example Canada, which is much more affluent. There it is 20.1 and the other things are very negligible In Burma it is 21.2; in Australia it is 27.1; in Ceylon it is 13. We have got the lowest GNP and the lowest *per capita* in come and I would like the hon. Minister to tell us why the kerosene user should be called upon to pay so much than those people who are more affluent than that. There is of course the attack of Mr Chavan who has just disappeared and for the Excise Department kerosene has become a kamadhenu and they go on milking it as often as they like. The latest is 15 paise a litre. During last year they gave a big bite and took a chunk of human flesh in their mouth and that was 28 paise a litre and after lot of battering and bettle over here they reduced it by 10 paise and brought it to 18 paise. Therefore all that I want to say to my hon. friend sitting opposite is this Don't make a mincemeat of everything than you touch. Kerosene is a commodity used by the common man. You or your Prime Minister may not use. I don't know if you are getting some sort of atomic capsule for your lighting and air-conditioning your bungalows. That I don't know. But the poor man requires it for lighting; the poor student requires to burn the lamp and for doing his home work. How miserably you have failed. You have made a mess of the whole thing. How miserably you have surrendered to the big monopolists, to tycoons, to blackmarketeers and hoarders. This matter of kerosene is an example. And, if you cannot improve the situation you are not worth the salt, better resign and get out.

SHRI B. V. NAIK (Kanara): I would like to know one thing from the hon. Minister. He has stated that all State Governments have been advised to ensure equitable distribution.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Don't take it seriously.....

SHRI B. V. NAIK: I will not; neither will I take it seriously, nor would I like to indulge in the sort of witch-hunting of the ruling party's money or fund-collecting which Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu is indulging in. But even Mr. Bosu will agree that even if one takes or one party takes money from some capitalists in this country it is better than to take it from abroad as some of the parties in this country are getting ..

SHRI NOORUL HUDA (Cachar). It is quite oft the mark....

SHRI B. V. NAIK: Sir, I would like to know whether there are any sanction which the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals is able to impose on those State Governments which do not ensure an equitable distribution. Stated in plain terms, I want to know this. I want to know whether you have a system whereby,—in respect of those States which do not conform to your advice, to the Centre's advice, because of lack of a proper public distribution system, and where the kerosene in adequate quantity or even with the reduced quota does not reach the consumer,—you have tried to impose certain sanctions. In other words I want to know whether you have a system of rewards and of punishments so that good States are rewarded with bigger quotas and bad States are getting curtailed quotas. This is the only way in which the situation can be remedied. So, I want to know whether he has given any thought to it or whether,—in the words of Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu,—it is only a simple and plain pious wish that they will do the equitable distribution. That is all my question.

***SHRI E. R. KRISHNAN (Salem):** Mr. Chairman, Sir, the allocation of kerosene to the States was cut by 15 per cent in January, 1974 and by another 20 per cent in February, 1974. It is also reported that another 15 per cent cut has been imposed in March, 1974. Totally, the allocation of Kerosene to the States has been cut by 50 per cent.

Besides this from March 1, 1974, the price of Kerosene has been raised by 15 paise per litre. While in Delhi it is sold at Re. 1 per litre, in the States the price is more.

Even the 50 per cent allocation does not reach the States because of the non-availability of container wagons. Only 25 per cent of the allocation reaches the States. The allocation to the States is cut by 50 per cent, out of which only 25 per cent reaches the States on account of non-availability of container wagons. The price is also raised frequently. You can well imagine the plight of the poor people.

I would like to know from the Minister of Petroleum whether he will get in touch with the Railway Minister to ensure the availability of container wagons so that the allocation of 50 per cent reaches the States.

Secondly, the freight increase in the 1974-75 Railway Budget has also increased the price of Kerosene further in the States. I would like to know from him whether he will persuade his colleague Railway Minister who has himself accepted that the freight increase will push up the price of Kerosene, to withdraw the freight increase at least so far as Kerosene is concerned.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : हमारे देश में कैरोसीन आयल और डीजल की स्थिति गम्भीर और दयनीय है। इसको आप भी जानते हैं। मंत्री जी बिहार के राज्यपाल रह चुके हैं बहुत दिनों तक और वह जानते हैं कि बिहार की जनता बहुत गरीब है। वहां का अनुभव मुझे है और दिल्ली का भी है। दिल्ली में झुग्गी झोंपड़ियों में 15 लाख लोग रहते हैं। उनको ढिबरी जलाने के लिये भी कैरोसीन आयल नहीं मिल रहा है। इसके दाम भी बहुत अधिक हैं और मिलता भी आसानी से नहीं है। उन लोगों को अंधेर में ही खाना खाना पड़ता है। यह स्थिति पूरे देश की है। दिल्ली की भी है। इसमें कोई अतिशयोक्ति नहीं है। प्रश्न के उत्तर में आपने कहा है कि 85 पैसे लिटर दाम दिल्ली में थे। चौदह पैसे आपने और बढ़ा दिये हैं। इस तरह से वे 99 पैसे हो गये हैं एक लिटर के। लेकिन 99 पैसे में एक बोतल भी ठीक से नहीं मिलती है लोगों को और एक बोतल लिटर से कम होती है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या 99 पैसे में एक लिटर देहातों में कैरोसीन आयल उपलब्ध है, यदि नहीं, तो इस दिशा में सरकार ने कौन सी कार्रवाई की है और क्या उसका नतीजा निकला है ?

राज्य सरकारों ने अत्यावश्यक वस्तु अधिनियम, 1955 के अन्तर्गत मुनाफाखोरों और तेल की चोर बाजारी करने वालों के विरुद्ध क्या कोई कार्यवाई की है और की है तो उसके आंकड़े बताए जायें कि कितनों के खिलाफ और किस प्रकार की कार्यवाई की है ? क्या ऐसे लोगों के लाइसेंस भी रद्द किये गये हैं यदि हां, तो उनका राज्यवार ब्योरा क्या है ?

राज्यों को जाने वाली आपूर्ति में कटौती करने से क्या कीमतों में वृद्धि नहीं हुई है, अगर हुई है तो सरकार ने इसकी रोकथाम करने की क्या व्यवस्था की है ?

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*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

[श्री रामावतार शास्त्री]

कैरोसीन तेल के उत्पादन में कमी करने से डीजल और फरनेस तेल के उत्पादन में कितने परसेंट की वृद्धि हुई है तथा उनके मूल्यो पर इसका क्या प्रभाव पड़ा है ?

क्या यह सच है कि डीजल तेल के अभाव मे देहातों में सिचाई पम्प चलने बड़े पैमाने पर बन्द हो गये है जिससे अनाज की पैदावार पर बुरा असर पड़ रहा है ? यदि हां, तो किसानों को डीजल तेल की निश्चित सप्लाई करने की आपने कौन सी व्यवस्था की है ?

क्या डीजल की कमी का असर ट्रको के चलने पर भी पड़ा है यदि हां तो ट्रकों को आपने डीजल की सप्लाई करने के लिये क्या बन्दोबस्त किया है और उसका क्या नतीजा निकला है क्या नतीजा आपके सामने आया है ?

श्री मूल चन्द डागा (पाली) : कैरोसीन की कमी को लेकर क्या आपने स्टेट्स के सप्लाई मिनिस्टर्स की कोई मीटिंग बुलाई है और उनको कोई गाइडलाइंज दी हैं ।

जिन गांवों में बिजली है और ज्यादा है वहां के लिए तथा उन राज्यों के लिये आपने कैरोसीन की सप्लाई मे कमी की है और जहां बिजली कम है और केवल कैरोसीन पर ही वे निर्भर रहते हैं वहा आपने कैरोसीन की उपलब्धि ज्यादा की है, यदि हां, तो किस हद तक ?

घरेलू उद्योगों के वास्ते कैरोसीन देने का क्या आपने कोई तरीका निकाला है और इसके बारे मे आपने कोई गाइडलाइन्ज स्टेट्स को दी है ? यदि हा, तो क्या आपने यह भी देखा है कि स्टेट्स आपकी गाइडलाइंज पर अमल कर रही हैं या नहीं कर रही हैं ? जो नही कर रही है उनसे आपने इसके बारे में कोई लिखा पढ़ी की है और किसी स्टेट् को पाबन्द किया है इसके लिए ?

एसेंशियल कमोडिटीज एक्ट के अन्तर्गत आपने आज तक कितने आदमियों को काला बाजार करने के अपराध में पकड़ा है ? काला बाजार में चार पाच पव्वे की बोतल के हिसाब से तेल बिकता है । ऐसे लोगों के खिलाफ आपने कोई एक्शन लिया है यदि हां, तो कितनो को और क्या सजा दी है ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI D. K BOROOAH): Sir, I am greatful to Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu for raising this issue on the Floor of this House. It is a fact that the supply of petroleum products in this country has reduced because there has been shortfall in the supplies of the crude in this country. There has also been a shortfall in the production of Cochin refinery to the tune of a little more than 1 million tonnes which was expanded from 2.5 million tonnes to 3.3 million tonnes per annum in the later half of 1973. Firstly, there was non-availability of tankers because one of the principal contractor just walked out of the contract without giving us notice because the freight rates had gone high.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Who is that contractor?

SHRI D. K BOROOAH. Triton Shipping Company.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Who own them?

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: This must be American.

Then after that there was shortfall in availability of crude also because the Arabs used to supply us crude. All told there was a shortfall of one million tonnes. Then there was *pro rata* cut by the oil companies, that is, Burmah Shell and Caltex which was around 15 per cent. ESSO have not introduced a cut although at one time they informed us there will be cut *pro rata* not because the supplies have been reduced by Arab countries but because there was overall shortage in their supplies. That has reduced somewhat the total availability of crude. That

comes to around one million tonnes crude; as against 22 or 23 million tonnes, the shortage would be of the order of one million tonnes in crude and another 15 per cent of 2 5 and 5.5 million tonnes. Even so as you know, kerosene or for that matter diesel is a commodity which is used at a particular level of consumption.

In this country, we used to import kerosene to the extent of a little more than half a million tonnes from the Soviet Union. This time, they were good enough to give us one million tonnes. But kerosene transportation during winter from Russia is fraught with many difficulties because many of their ports are clogged with ice or because there are other difficulties. They start coming around May, June and July. So, there is a shortfall, I would not say, basic but certainly marginal. But at this particular point of time....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: So, he agree with me there.

SHRI D K. BOROOAH: In this country there has always been an adjustment between kerosene and diesel. As hon. Members know, they all constitute the middle distillates. Kerosene can be converted into diesel and diesel can be converted into kerosene.

The demand for diesel is seasonal. During certain seasons, for ploughing for pumps, both LDO and diesel are in great demand. Again, at the time of harvesting, it is in great demand. So, at this point of time last year also we had rerduced the consumption of kerosene because we had to increase the production of diesel. So, that was how there was a cut which was started last year. Last year, it went up to 25 per cent. Because of power shortage, the demand for diesel had gone up. Therefore, the cut was of the order of 25 per cent. This time also there has been a great shortage of power because of lack of winter rains, as is known to hon. Members. There has been already a power cut of 50 per cent in UP as well as in Punjab with the result that the demand for diesel has gone up.

I shall give a few figures about the supply of diesel to these two States, because these are the main diesel—consuming States for agricultural purposes. In February, 1973, the total supply to Punjab was 24,211 k.l. of diesel. This year, in February, we have supplied them 33,215 k.l. In the case of Haryana, last year in February, the supply was 11,719 k.l. and this year, we have supplied them 12,673 k.l. In the case of UP at this time last year the supply of diesel was 21,090 k.l. and this year we have given them 30,139 k.l.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Because of the elections.

SHRI D K. BOROOAH: I shall give him the election figures also. Let him please be a little patient.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Very patient, I have been for the last 27 years.

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: If he had been more patient, he would have been more effective in this House.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I do not wish to be more effective here as it is.

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: With his habit of exaggeration, he sometimes makes a mess of his speech.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Doctor, heal thyself?

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Minister was patient when the hon. Member was speaking.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: He was dozing.

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: I am only imitating him. As you know Sir, imitation is the sincerest form of flattery.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: He may be a man of letters but he need not use that on me.

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: I was only trying to imitate him. As you know, I am not a good speaker. I can only place the facts as I have got them before the House and it is for the House to come to a judgment. I am telling the facts. It is for the House to judge them.

I am telling the facts. It is for the House to judge them.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Half facts.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let him place facts before the House. It is for the House to judge them.

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: As I said, there is another aspect to this. In this country, it has been found long ago that a lot of people were buying kerosene and utilising it as diesel, because they are interchangeable and can be mixed. They belong to the same middle distillates group. The price differential between kerosene and diesel was 20 P. Therefore, a lot of kerosene was used as diesel. Because now kerosene price and diesel price is more or less the same, therefore, there is no point in converting kerosene into diesel. Therefore, the demand for diesel has gone up by 18 per cent. This is about diesel.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Without making a mess of your speech, will you say why is it that if you want supply of kerosene or diesel at a fair and proper price, you do not get it but if you are willing to pay the price the other party wants, you can get as much as you want? Why is it so, if the shortage is real, if the shortage is basic? It is not shortage only. It is a question of shortage plus greed.

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: I will neither contest nor accept it. Nonetheless, it is a fact that people with money buy up things and store them also. It is a fact of life in this country and I suppose it is the duty of Government as well as the public to see that that is not done.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: They have enough. Do not sprinkle salt on their wounds.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: There is also the element of fiction in what Shri Bosu is saying besides the fact of life

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Concretise it.

SHRI D. K BOROOAH: I will tell you another.

About the supply of kerosene, I have certain figures. This is for 1974 January, February and March. In January, UP had 26,743 kls; in February it was reduced to 20,812 kls; in March it was slightly reduced to 21,875 kls So you will have seen that during the election, it was reduced.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: About the allocation of kerosene to UP, I have given the figures and I stand by them.

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: I am giving the figures for January, February and March 1974. These are the election months.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I will give you figures.

SHRI D. K BOROOAH: I also give my figures. You check on them.

As regards Orissa, in January it was 4,879 MTS. In kerosene it is in tonnes; in certain other things, it is in kilo litres. There is a marginal difference. In February it was 4,570. In March it is 4,772. There is no difference.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Let it go on record that I will produce enough evidence which makes me say what I have said, and I stand by this. He should be prepared.

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: I am a very humble and reasonable man. If he gives figures, I will certainly scrutinise them. If he is found to be in the right, certainly I will accept it. certainly I have no hesitation in saying this.

As regards West Bengal, in January they had 16,952 MTS, in February it was 17,589 MTS and in March 19,094 MTS. So we had given them on the basis of requirements and not on the basis of any political motivations. That is what I want to submit.

The other basic thing he raised was about the price. It has already been discussed in the House. So far as the price is concerned, the price of crude is reflected in the price of petroleum products. This has been the practice here. This has been accepted by Government. The Shantilal Shah Committee had said that a 10 cents increase per barrel would be reflected in a 44 per cent rise. That has been accepted. We have done it not now, but done it earlier also. The price at which we are buying now is around 11½ dollars; 11.38 in some places, 11.52 in others—so 11½ dollars. We have fixed the price at eight dollars, because we have mixed up our own crude and the foreign crude, the imported crude, and fixed a medium, at a particular point. On the basis of that, it has been increased. But while increasing it, we did not increase it across the board. Had we done it across the board, then the per litre price of kerosene and all the products would have risen by 45 paise, but we allowed an increase of only 15 paise in kerosene and diesel, whereas in certain items like naphtha for petro-chemicals we have raised it to a fantastic proportion, and that has been done because we have to protect the common man's fuel, kerosene, as well as HSD which is meant, apart from industry, for agricultural production and development, more than for industry, particularly for pump sets for tractors; and now it will be used extensively in certain areas of India, the granaries of India, for havesting and bringing the foodgrains to the godowns. Therefore, we have to have disel oil as much as is required. Evidently, there has been a great demand for diesel oil this time because of the shortage of rainfall, as a consequence of which there has been a deterioration or a reduction in the availability of power, and that is why we have done it.

As I said, ours is a federal structure, and so the States have their own autonomy as embodied in the Constitution. Therefore, the implementation of the Essential Commodities Act and distribution is the responsibility of the States. But we have written to the States, spoken to them and have had discussions with them. Their ministers were coming all the time and meeting us, and they have taken certain measures which I would like to read out. This is the information which they have furnished. Andhra Pradesh...

SHRI M. C. DAGA: What were the guidelines issued by the Centre to the States?

SHRI D K. BOROOAH: These are the guidelines. We must see that there is equitable distribution and see that the hoarders are punished.

SHRI M. C. DAGA: No fair distribution in the States. Those who are vocal get kerosene; the others do not get it. In villages there is no kerosene; that is the whole problem. People in the villages are living in the dark.

SHRI D. K BOROOAH: As the hon Member knows, this is the responsibility of the States. (*Interruptions*) How can I deal with them, and what authority have I got over them?

SHRI THA KIRUTTINAN (Sivaganja): The Minister was saying that the distribution is the responsibility of the States. I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether the requirements of the State Govern-

[Shri Jha Kiruttianan]

ments are being met. (*Interruption*). He was saying that distribution is being made according to requirements.

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: But subject to the cut, as I said. If the hon. Member is referring to Tamil Nadu, so far as Tamil Nadu is concerned...

SHRI B. V. NAIK: With the indulgence of the Chair, may I ask one question? If you think that it is entirely the business and the funeral of the State Governments,—since ours is a federal State—why we do we discuss this problem here? This means the cutting of the Indian citizen into two, something connected with the States and something connected with the Centre. So, when some people ask us, "What about kerosene?", we will be able to say that Parliament never discusses kerosene and it is entirely the business of the State Governments. Why should the hon. Minister try to reply regarding kerosene? Leave it to the entire discretion of the States. Let us be rational about it. We understand that India is a Union of States. India that is Bharat is a Union of States; we cannot cut out a citizen into something of a State subject, something of a Central subject and something of concurrent subject. His requirements are united.

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: The fact remains that under our Constitution the distribution of these products and the implementation of the Act are the responsibility of the State Governments. Certainly we co-operate with the State Governments, even though some State Governments belong to some other party. For instance the State Government of Tamilnadu is that of a different party. If the hon. Member referred to the State Minister of Industries, he would tell him that there was shortage of diesel last time. I sent a whole shipload of disel oil to Madras....(*Interruptions*) This time I have not heard from Mr. Karunanidhi or Mr. Manoharan that there was any large scale difficulty. If there are complaints I shall look into them.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: The Centre is soft to Governments of Opposition Parties; we know that; it may be Kerala or Tamilnadu.

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: I am neither soft nor hard. I only try to be just and fair. I have no preferences because if there is shortage in Tamilnadu an Indian citizen suffers and if there is shortage in West Bengal, there also it is the Indian citizen who suffers. I do not make any distinction.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Tell us about the action you took against hoarders and blackmarketeers.

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: With regard to Andhra Pradesh, no information is available on cases of blackmarketing of kerosene but they have written that whenever there is violation of the licences, licensing authorities have been cancelling the licences as well as the dealership of such persons. Assam has not sent any report In Arunachal Pradesh, no blackmarketing is reported. In Bihar seven cases of blackmarketing were detected and three licences were cancelled and the rest of the cases are under investigation. There is no report from Chandigarh. The number of cases of black-marketing of kerosene in Delhi is 41; out of these the licences of two dealers have been cancelled. Delhi Administration proposes not to grant dealerships to such people in future. In Gujarat 13 cases were detected; four case cases are pending trial in courts and nine cases are under police investigation. Two cases of black-marketing were detected in Haryana and in one case licence was cancelled. The dealership is not granted in cases of blackmarketing. I have got no report from Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Kerala, Mizoram Meghalaya, and Manipur In Maharashtra 76 cases were detected, in 8 cases dealerships were cancelled and security deposits were forfeited in three cases and dealership barred in one case 18 cases were detected in Orissa, in one case dealership was cancelled and in two cases dealership was suspended The rest are under trial or investigation No cases were reported in Pondicherry 25 cases of blackmarketing were detected in Punjab during the last six months Dealership in two cases was cancelled 11 cases have been registered with police for investigation In 12 caeses either the securities have been forfeited or licences have been cancelled temporarily for one or two months Fifteen cases were detected in Rajasthan and in three cases security deposit was forfeited Three licences had been suspended Nine cases are pending In Tamil Nadu, 23 cases of black-marketing in kerosene were detected In one case the dealership was cancelled Seven cases are pending trial In eight cases the accused were non-licences and hence they were convicted In 3 cases further action was dropped by the Collectors Four cases are under consideration of the Collectors The State Government does not propose to grant dealerships to such people in future

In Uttar Pradesh, no case of black-marketing in kerosene oil has been detected In May 1973, Collectors were asked to regulate the distribution equitably and take stringent action against hoarders and black-marketeers for irregularities in maintenance of records, hoarding withholding stock from sale, unauthorised sale of kerosene oil and infringement of the provisions of the Uttar Pradesh Kerosene Control Order Nineteen prosecutions were launched 98 licences were suspended and 23 licences were cancelled during the period May-July 1973

In case of West Bengal, no case of black-marketing in kerosene oil has been detected Particulars about black-marketing by the retail dealers in districts, if any, are not readily available as the District Magistrates, Deputy Commissioners are their licensing authorities Information in this regard is being collected

In Tripura, eight cases were detected Only in one case dealership has been cancelled In the other seven cases, there were no licences, and therefore, the question of cancellation of dealership in these seven cases does not arise Persons known to have indulged in unfair practices are never selected as kerosene dealers

In the case of Karnataka, 46 cases were detected on account of black-marketing of kerosene One licence has been cancelled and 45 cases are under prosecution Licence has been cancelled by the State Government for contravention of the provisions of the Karnataka Kerosene Dealers Licensing Order, 1969

As regards Goa, Daman and Diu, one case of sale of kerosene at a higher price than fixed by the Government has been detected The case is pending in the Court of the District Magistrate When a final decision is taken the oil companies will be advised for necessary action

These are the reports we have received and we are collecting such reports If the hon Members are interested, we shall certainly place these reports before the House from time to time

I have dealt with the basic problems But as I said, these problems vary from time to time I will give you one example Take, for example, Bombay City. The urban area of Bombay is one of the biggest consuming areas of kerosene and kerosene is no longer a lighting fuel for the homes of the poor Today, kerosene is used as one of the principal cooking fuel by the middle class and upper middle class people in the urban areas Sir, the suburbs of Bom-

[Shri D. K. Borooah]

bay consume 15 pe rcent of the total production of kerosene. Kerosene is no longer used for lighting purposes only. This is required in the urban areas for cooking purposes also. Unless we are able to provide coal to the people in the urban areas, there will be more demand for kerosene, and ultimately, the common people in the rural areas will suffer. People in the urban areas have easy accessibility to kerosene. They are able to pay more and they use more kerosene to the detriment of the people in the rural areas. This is a fact. Therefore, what we are trying to do..

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Are you announcing further rise in the price of kerosene? Then, the speech is complete.

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: This is true, if we have to make kerosene available to the common people. I am talking of the rural people. I am talking of the people who do not have the advantage of electricity. For example, electricity came to my district only in 1956 or 1957. Before that, three members of my family attained Ph. D. degrees. The point is, kerosene is not available in the rural areas. This is consumed more in the urban areas. The middle class and the upper middle class are using kerosene for cooking purposes. The common man in the rural areas is deprived of its use as a lighting fuel. This can be done only if coking coal is made available in large quantities to the people in the urban areas, for cooking purposes. This is a big problem.

Therefore, as I said, I cannot give any guarantee about kerosene, because the demand is increasing in the urban areas and that also among the middle classes. . Therefore, if we want to make it available to the common man, as Shri Ramavatar Shastri wants, then we will have to have an alternative fuel for the middle classes in the urban areas.

18.56 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, March 14, 1974/Phalguna 23, 1895 (Saka).

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